

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

JERAMIAH BROWN,

Plaintiff,

v.

5:22-cv-762
(BKS/TWD)

UNITED PARCEL SERVICE, INC.,

Defendant.

APPEARANCES:

JERAMIAH BROWN
Plaintiff, *pro se*
22106 Lane Road
Watertown, New York
13601

THÉRÈSE WILEY DANCKS, United States Magistrate Judge

ORDER AND REPORT-RECOMMENDATION

Jeramiah Brown (“Plaintiff”) initiated this action *pro se* on July 20, 2022, asserting claims under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.*, against United Parcel Service, Inc. (“UPS” or “Defendant”). (Dkt. No. 1.) Plaintiff simultaneously moved to proceed in forma pauperis (“IFP”) and for the appointment of *pro bono* counsel. (Dkt. Nos. 2-3.) The Clerk sent Plaintiff’s Complaint, IFP Application, and request for the appointment of counsel to the undersigned for initial review. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). Plaintiff’s IFP Application is granted for purposes of this review. (Dkt. No. 2.) Plaintiff’s request for the appointment of counsel is denied without prejudice. (Dkt. No. 3.) For the reasons discussed below, the undersigned recommends that the Court dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint in its entirety with leave to amend. (Dkt. No. 1.)

I. SUMMARY OF THE COMPLAINT¹

Plaintiff is disabled due to thrombocytopenia-absent radius syndrome, irritable bowel syndrome, traumatic brain injury, and chronic illness. (Dkt. No. 1 at 2.) In the fall of 2021, Plaintiff applied for a job as a Personal Seasonal Delivery Driver with UPS. *Id.* at 3; Dkt. No. 1-1 at 13. When he arrived at training, one UPS employee ignored him, and another “made remarks” about his appearance. (Dkt. No. 1-1 at 13-14.) During a driving test, another UPS employee asked Plaintiff questions about his disability—including whether his disability prevented him from reaching the steering wheel of his car, handling packages, and quickly opening and closing the car door during deliveries. *Id.* at 16. Although Plaintiff passed the driving test, he was told he would not be hired as a Personal Seasonal Delivery Driver with UPS because he was a “[s]afety hazard.” *Id.* A UPS employee nonetheless told Plaintiff that Defendant would consider him for other employment opportunities. *Id.* UPS never hired Plaintiff. *See generally id.*

Based on this series of events, Plaintiff appears to advance three claims against UPS: discriminatory discharge, failure to accommodate, and retaliation. (Dkt. No. 1 at 3.) Plaintiff claims UPS wrongfully terminated him based on a “driving test that no other drivers had to take” that “was administered unsafely.” *Id.* He claims the UPS employees laughed at him “due to his appearance,” “made remarks to [him] about his size, weight, height, and capability of fulfilling job tasks,” harassed him, and required him to take this test because of his “appearance, [d]isability, and skull abnormalities.” *Id.*

¹ The following recitation of facts is drawn from the Complaint, which the Court accepts as true for purposes of initial review. *See, e.g., LaTouche v. Rockland County*, No. 22-CV-1437 (LTS), 2022 WL 953111, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 29, 2022); *Walker v. City of New York*, No. 20-CV-5240 (PKC) (LB), 2021 WL 1838277, at *1 n.1 (E.D.N.Y. May 7, 2021).

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

This Court must conduct an initial review of complaints filed *in forma pauperis*. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). When conducting this review, “the court shall dismiss the case at any time if the court determines . . . the action . . . fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii); *see also Allen v. Stringer*, No. 20-3953, 2021 WL 4472667, at *1 (2d Cir. Sept. 30, 2021).² The Court must accordingly construe *pro se* pleadings with the utmost leniency. *See Haines v. Kerner*, 404 U.S. 519, 520-21 (1972) (holding that a *pro se* litigant’s complaint is to be held “to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers”); *see also Sealed Plaintiff v. Sealed Defendant*, 537 F.3d 185, 191 (2d Cir. 2008).

To survive dismissal for failure to state a claim, a complaint must contain a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief. Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2). This short and plain statement of the claim must be “plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). “A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). The statement of the claim must do more than present “an unadorned, the-defendant-harmed-me accusation.” *Id.* It must “give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555; *see also* Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2).

In determining whether a complaint states a claim upon which relief may be granted, “the court must accept the material facts alleged in the complaint as true and construe all reasonable inferences in the plaintiff’s favor.” *Hernandez v. Coughlin*, 18 F.3d 133, 136 (2d Cir. 1994).

² Unless otherwise indicated, in quoting cases, all alterations, internal quotation marks, emphases, footnotes, and citations are omitted. *See, e.g., Szczepanski v. Saul*, 946 F.3d 152, 157 n.4 (2d Cir. 2020).

“[T]he tenet that a court must accept as true all of the allegations contained in a complaint is inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678. “Threadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice.” *Id.*

III. SUFFICIENCY OF THE COMPLAINT

Plaintiff’s Complaint should be dismissed because it fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). Plaintiff has failed to adequately plead his claims for discriminatory discharge, failure to accommodate, and retaliation. The undersigned accordingly recommends that the Court dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint in its entirety with leave to amend.

A. Discriminatory Discharge

The ADA prohibits covered employers from discriminating against “a qualified individual on the basis of disability in regard to,” among other things, “the hiring . . . or discharge of employees.” 42 U.S.C. § 12112(a); *see generally* 42 U.S.C. §§ 12111(2), (5) (defining “Covered entity” and “Employer”). To establish a *prima facie* case of discriminatory discharge under the ADA, a claimant must show: “(1) his employer is subject to the ADA; (2) he was disabled within the meaning of the ADA; (3) he was otherwise qualified to perform the essential functions of his job, with or without reasonable accommodation; and (4) he suffered adverse employment action because of his disability.” *Woolf v. Strada*, 949 F.3d 89, 93 (2d Cir. 2020); *Reeves v. Johnson Controls World Servs., Inc.*, 140 F.3d 144, 149-50 (2d Cir. 1998).

Construing Plaintiff’s discriminatory discharge claim liberally, *see Sealed Plaintiff*, 537 F.3d at 191, the undersigned concludes he failed to adequately plead the third element of his claim, *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). Plaintiff did not adequately allege he was qualified to perform the essential functions of the Personal Seasonal Delivery Driver position with UPS. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 1.) Plaintiff alleged he passed the driving test, but this allegation does

not give rise to a reasonable inference that he was qualified to perform all essential functions of the job he sought. *See id.* Plaintiff advanced no allegations about what the job requirements were and whether he met them. *See id.* Nor did he advance any allegations concerning reasonable accommodations that could have been made to allow him to adequately perform the job. *See id.* Because Plaintiff failed to adequately plead his discriminatory discharge claim, the undersigned recommends that the Court dismiss the claim with leave to amend. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

B. Failure to Accommodate

The ADA prohibits covered employers from discriminating against a “qualified individual on the basis of disability” in the “terms, conditions, and privileges of employment.” 42 U.S.C. § 12112(a). This extends to an employer’s failure to make “reasonable accommodations to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee.” 42 U.S.C. § 12112(b)(5)(A); *see also McBride v. BIC Consumer Prod. Mfg. Co.*, 583 F.3d 92, 96 (2d Cir. 2009). To make out a *prima facie* case of failure to accommodate under the ADA, a claimant must show: “(1) the plaintiff is a person with a disability for purposes of the ADA; (2) an employer covered by the statute had notice of the plaintiff’s disability; (3) with reasonable accommodation, the plaintiff could perform the essential functions of the job at issue; and (4) the employer has refused to make such an accommodation.” *Laquerre v. Nat’l Grid USA*, No. 20-3901-CV, 2022 WL 728819, at *1 (2d Cir. Mar. 11, 2022); *Frantti v. New York*, 850 F. App’x 17, 19 (2d Cir. 2021).

Construing Plaintiff’s failure to accommodate claim liberally, *see Sealed Plaintiff*, 537 F.3d at 191, the undersigned concludes he failed to adequately plead the third and fourth elements of his claim, *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). Plaintiff made no allegation about the

reasonable accommodation (or accommodations) Defendant could have made to permit him to perform the duties of a Personal Seasonal Delivery Driver, nor did he advance allegations concerning the existence of an alternative vacant job he was qualified to perform. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 1; *see also McBride*, 583 F.3d at 97 (“The plaintiff bears the burdens of both production and persuasion as to the existence of some accommodation that would allow her to perform the essential functions of her employment, including the existence of a vacant position for which she is qualified.”).) Moreover, Plaintiff did not allege he specifically requested an accommodation, nor did he allege Defendant refused such a request. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 1; *see, e.g., Frantti*, 850 F. App’x at 20 (dismissing plaintiff’s claim where there was “no evidence in the record that [he] requested these accommodations from his employer.”).) Because Plaintiff failed to adequately plead his failure to accommodate claim, the undersigned recommends that the Court dismiss the claim with leave to amend. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

C. Retaliation

The ADA prohibits covered employers from discriminating “against any individual because such individual has opposed any act or practice made unlawful by [the ADA] or because such individual made a charge, testified, assisted, or participated in any manner in an investigation, proceeding, or hearing under [the ADA].” 42 U.S.C. § 12203(a); *see also Treglia v. Town of Manlius*, 313 F.3d 713, 719 (2d Cir. 2002). To make out a *prima facie* case of retaliation under the ADA, a claimant must show: “(1) he engaged in an activity protected by the ADA; (2) the employer was aware of this activity; (3) the employer took adverse employment action against him; and (4) a causal connection exists between the alleged adverse action and the protected activity.” *Treglia*, 313 F.3d at 719; *see also Frantti*, 850 F. App’x at 21. “A plaintiff’s burden at this *prima facie* stage is *de minimis*.” *Treglia*, 313 F.3d at 719.

Construing Plaintiff's retaliation claim liberally, *see Sealed Plaintiff*, 537 F.3d at 191, the undersigned concludes he failed to adequately plead the first and fourth elements of his claim, *see* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii). Plaintiff failed to allege he engaged in a protected activity under the ADA. (*See generally* Dkt. No. 1.) As explained above, Plaintiff's Complaint lacks any allegation that he requested an accommodation from Defendant. *See id.* Plaintiff's Complaint also lacks any allegation that he complained to Defendant of disability discrimination before Defendant's hiring decision. *See id.*; *see, e.g., Frantti*, 850 F. App'x at 21 (concluding an email plaintiff sent to the defendant did not constitute a protected activity "because [Franti] . . . neither complains of discrimination nor seeks an accommodation."). Absent some allegation that Plaintiff engaged in a protected activity before Defendant's hiring decision, there is no reasonable inference of causation—there can be no causal connection if the protected activity, the fundamental precipitating event, never occurred. *See generally Treglia*, 313 F.3d at 720 ("In order to establish the last element of a prima facie case of retaliation, Treglia must show that the allegedly adverse actions occurred in circumstances from which a reasonable jury could infer retaliatory intent."). Plaintiff accordingly failed to adequately plead the causation element of his retaliation claim. Because Plaintiff failed to adequately plead his retaliation claim, the undersigned recommends that the Court dismiss the claim with leave to amend. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

IV. REQUEST FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

Although civil litigants do not have a constitutional right to the appointment of counsel, "[t]he court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel." *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1); *see also Leftridge v. Conn. State Trooper Officer No. 1283*, 640 F.3d 62, 68 (2d Cir. 2011) ("A party has no constitutionally guaranteed right to the assistance of counsel in a

civil case.”). A court’s power to request such assistance “must be understood to guarantee indigents meaningful access to the courts as required by the Constitution.” *Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d 58, 60 (2d Cir. 1986). In addition, the voluntary assistance of counsel aids the Court, the *pro se* litigant, and the opposing parties by relieving the Court of duty in “the uncomfortable role of a quasi-advocate.” *See Hendricks v. Coughlin*, 114 F.3d 390, 393 (2d Cir. 1997).

“In deciding whether to appoint counsel . . . the district judge should first determine whether the indigent’s position seems likely to be of substance.” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61; *see also Dolan v. Connolly*, 794 F.3d 290, 296-97 (2d Cir. 2015). “If the claim meets this threshold requirement, the court should then consider the indigent’s ability to investigate the crucial facts, whether conflicting evidence implicating the need for cross-examination will be the major proof presented to the fact finder, the indigent’s ability to present the case, the complexity of the legal issues and any special reason in that case why appointment of counsel would be more likely to lead to a just determination.” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61-62; *see also Dolan*, 794 F.3d at 296-97.

The undersigned concludes it is “too early in this action to determine whether [Plaintiff’s] claim is likely to be of substance.” *See Genao v. City of New York*, No. 20-CIV-6507 (PGG) (SLC), 2022 WL 1115563, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Apr. 14, 2022); *see also Ferrelli v. River Manor Health Care Ctr.*, 323 F.3d 196, 204-05 (2d Cir. 2003) (concluding appointment of counsel “would have been inappropriate” because plaintiff’s claim “was not likely to be of substance”). The undersigned cannot evaluate the substance of Plaintiff’s claims because he has failed to adequately plead them. Moreover, Plaintiff’s request for the appointment of counsel indicates he contacted two law firms. (*See* Dkt. No. 3.) This does not assure the undersigned that Plaintiff was “unable to obtain counsel.” *Hodge*, 802 F.2d at 61 (“In our view, the language of the statute

itself requires that the indigent be unable to obtain counsel before appointment will even be considered.”). Accordingly, the undersigned denies Plaintiff’s request for the appointment of *pro bono* counsel without prejudice. (Dkt. No. 3.) Plaintiff may renew his request for the appointment of *pro bono* counsel when the Court is better able to determine whether he is likely to have some chance of success on his claims, and if he can demonstrate that he is unable to obtain counsel. *See, e.g., Genao*, 2022 WL 1115563, at *4.

Plaintiff is advised that he may seek assistance from one of the Lawyer Referral Services or Legal Aid Services listed on the website for the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York at <https://www.nynd.uscourts.gov/legal-aid-referral-services>. In addition, the Court has a Pro Se Assistance Program which can be reached at 877-422-1011 or prose@ndnyfcba.org.

V. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the undersigned recommends that the Court dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint in its entirety with leave to amend. (Dkt. No. 1.) Plaintiff’s IFP Application is granted for purposes of this review. (Dkt. No. 2.) Plaintiff’s request for the assistance of counsel is denied without prejudice. (Dkt. No. 3.)

ACCORDINGLY, it is hereby

ORDERED that Plaintiff’s IFP Application (Dkt. No. 2) is **GRANTED** solely for purposes of initial review; and it is further

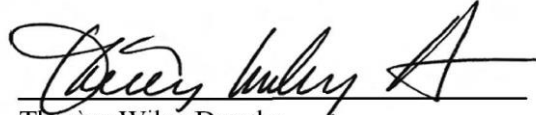
ORDERED that Plaintiff’s request for the appointment of counsel (Dkt. No. 3) is **DENIED** without prejudice; and it is further

ORDERED that the Clerk provide Plaintiff with a copy of this Order and Report-Recommendation, along with copies of the unpublished decisions cited herein in accordance with *Lebron v. Sanders*, 557 F.3d 76 (2d Cir. 2009) (per curiam); and it is further

RECOMMENDED that Plaintiff's Complaint (Dkt. No. 1) be **DISMISSED WITH LEAVE TO AMEND** pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B)(ii).

Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1), the parties have fourteen days within which to file written objections to the foregoing report.³ Such objections shall be filed with the Clerk of the Court. **FAILURE TO OBJECT TO THIS REPORT WITHIN FOURTEEN DAYS WILL PRECLUDE APPELLATE REVIEW.** *Roldan v. Racette*, 984 F.2d 85 (2d Cir. 1993) (citing *Small v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 892 F.2d 15 (2d Cir. 1989)); 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1) (Supp. 2013); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72, 6(a).

Dated: July 29, 2022
Syracuse, New York


Therese Wiley Dancks
United States Magistrate Judge

³ If you are proceeding *pro se* and are served with this Order and Report-Recommendation by mail, three additional days will be added to the fourteen-day period, meaning that you have seventeen days from the date the Order and Report-Recommendation was mailed to you to serve and file objections. Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(d). If the last day of that prescribed period falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, then the deadline is extended until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday. Fed. R. Civ. 6(a)(1)(C).

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Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
United States District Court, S.D. New York.

Valery LATOUCHE, Plaintiff,

v.

ROCKLAND COUNTY; Rockland County Jail;
John Morley, Chief Medical Officer; Department
of Correctional Services; Dr. Jacobson, DDS,
Sing Sing Correctional Facility; Tushar Udeshi,
DDS, Sing Sing Correctional Facility, Defendants.

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Signed 03/29/2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

Valery LaTouche, Ossining, NY, Pro Se.

ORDER TO AMEND

LAURA TAYLOR SWAIN, Chief United States District
Judge:

*1 Plaintiff, who is currently incarcerated at Sing Sing Correctional Facility (Sing Sing), brings this *pro se* action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983, asserting numerous claims that are wholly unrelated to one another. Plaintiff brings claims arising from his 2004 arrest, and he challenges his 2005 conviction. Plaintiff also brings claims about his medical care, which he asserts against: (1) two dentists who allegedly provided “negligent” dental care in 2016, at Sing Sing; and (2) the Rockland County Jail, the New York State Department of Corrections and Community Supervisions (DOCCS),¹ and DOCCS Chief Medical Officer John Morley in connection with medical treatment of Plaintiff’s hair loss, *eczema*, and *gynecomastia*.

¹ Plaintiff names as a defendant “Department of Correctional Services,” which the Court understands to refer to the DOCCS, rather than the New York City Department of Correction.

By order dated March 14, 2022, the Court granted Plaintiff’s request to proceed *in forma pauperis* (IFP), that is, without prepayment of fees.²

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Prisoners are not exempt from paying the full filing fee even when they have been granted permission to proceed *in forma pauperis*. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1).

STANDARD OF REVIEW

The Prison Litigation Reform Act requires that federal courts screen complaints brought by prisoners who seek relief against a governmental entity or an officer or employee of a governmental entity. See 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a prisoner’s *in forma pauperis* complaint, or any portion of the complaint, that is frivolous or malicious, fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915(e)(2)(B), 1915A(b); see *Abbas v. Dixon*, 480 F.3d 636, 639 (2d Cir. 2007). The Court must also dismiss a complaint if the court lacks subject matter jurisdiction. See Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(h)(3).

While the law mandates dismissal on any of these grounds, the court is obliged to construe *pro se* pleadings liberally, *Harris v. Mills*, 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009), and interpret them to raise the “strongest [claims] that they suggest,” *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 474 (2d Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and citations omitted) (emphasis in original). But the “special solicitude” in *pro se* cases, *id.* at 475 (citation omitted), has its limits – to state a claim, *pro se* pleadings still must comply with Rule 8 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, which requires a complaint to make a short and plain statement showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff Valery LaTouche alleges the following facts, which the Courts accepts as true for purposes of screening the complaint.

1. False Arrest

In 2004, Plaintiff was at a friend’s house in New City, Rockland County, New York. (ECF 1 at 2.) There was a “police raid,” and Plaintiff was “unreasonably seized by a Ramapo police officer.” (*Id.*) He was arrested and charged with unlawful possession of weapons. Later, at a preliminary

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hearing, the charges against Plaintiff were dismissed based on information that he did not reside in the home.

*2 In 2005, Plaintiff was arrested on an “active warrant” arising from the 2004 police raid, which “was used as cause” to detain him in connection with the charges for which he is currently serving a sentence.³ Plaintiff obtained, in 2021, a certificate of dismissal from the Ramapo Town Court in connection with the weapons possession charges. Plaintiff sues the County of Rockland for false imprisonment and violations of his rights under the Fourth Amendment in connection with this 2004 arrest, for which the charges were dismissed.

³ In the report and recommendation addressing Plaintiff’s petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, the court noted that Plaintiff was arrested because a plainclothes officer believed that there was an outstanding warrant from Clarkstown for his arrest, but he was released when it was determined that the warrant was no longer valid. See *LaTouche v. Graham*, No. 7:10-CV-01388, 44 (PED) (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 8, 2013) (R & R at 3-4), adopted (ECF 55) (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 24, 2013).

2. Challenge to 2005 Conviction

Plaintiff asserts claims against Defendant “Rockland County Supreme Court,” in connection with Justice Kevin Russo’s handling of Plaintiff’s post-conviction motions, under *New York Criminal Procedure Law* § 440.10.

Plaintiff contends that the Rockland County District Attorney, in opposing Plaintiff’s December 18, 2018 motion to vacate his conviction, ignored the arguments that Plaintiff was actually innocent and disputed that defense counsel was ineffective in failing to present evidence of Plaintiff’s “low intellectual disability.” (*Id.* at 4, ¶ 19.) Justice Russo denied Plaintiff’s motion under *New York Criminal Procedure Law* § 440.10(3)(c) based on Plaintiff’s failure to have raised these arguments in his earlier § 440.10 motions. (*Id.* at 4, ¶ 20.) Justice Russo also denied the motion for rehearing, and the Appellate Division, Second Department, denied leave to appeal.

Plaintiff also filed applications in state court arguing (1) that his § 440.10 motion should not have been heard by Justice Russo, whose law clerk was a former prosecutor who had previously worked for a judge who is biased against Plaintiff (Justice Kelly); and (2) that the Grand Jury proceedings were

flawed. Plaintiff seeks only damages in this complaint and has not requested any other relief in connection with these claims against the Rockland County Supreme Court.

3. Medical Treatment

During Plaintiff’s confinement as a pretrial detainee at Rockland County Jail in 2005, he was diagnosed with depression and placed on suicide watch. Plaintiff was prescribed two antidepressant medications: Rameron and Atrax. (*Id.* at 6, ¶ 25.) In May 2005, a doctor at the jail diagnosed Plaintiff with *gynecomastia* “as a result of his [in]gestion of Rameron.” (*Id.* at ¶ 26.) Plaintiff was referred “to a surgeon for a biopsy.” (*Id.* at ¶ 27.) Before the biopsy took place, Plaintiff was convicted and taken into DOCCS custody. (*Id.*)

DOCCS initially housed Plaintiff at Downstate Correctional Facility, where he “repeatedly sought medical attention for his *gynecomastia*.” (*Id.*) On an unspecified date, after Plaintiff was transferred to Sing Sing, he asked Doctors Kwan, Bigaud, and Ezeke for medical treatment because he had pain when lying on his chest. Plaintiff had a *mammogram*, which had a “negative result.” (*Id.* at 6.) Plaintiff continued to complain about the *gynecomastia*, and gave Sing Sing physician Dr. Muthra, who is not named as a defendant in this action, documents from Rockland County Jail that showed his earlier referral for a biopsy. Dr. Muthra explained that the “Albany official” denied Plaintiff’s request for a biopsy based on the results of the *mammogram* and because treatment for the *breast enlargement* itself is considered a “cosmetic procedure.” (*Id.* at 6, ¶ 29.) Plaintiff brings claims against Rockland County Jail, DOCCS, and its Chief Medical Officer John Morley for failing to treat his *gynecomastia*.

*3 On August 30, 2021, Dr. Muthra told Plaintiff that there was “a spike in his hormonal glands,” which can indicate a “possible benign tumor.” (*Id.*) Plaintiff was sent to an outside hospital for an MRI. (*Id.* at 7.) At Plaintiff’s next medical visit, when he inquired about the MRI results, Dr. Muthra told Plaintiff that his earlier abnormal “blood test w[as] likely a lab error,” but that he would continue to monitor Plaintiff’s status. (*Id.*)

On an unspecified date, Plaintiff told “his medical provider” at Sing Sing that he had a recurring skin rash, and it was diagnosed as *eczema*. (*Id.* at 7, ¶ 32.) Plaintiff continued to complain about itching, apparent “*ringworm*,” and hair thinning and bald spots on his scalp and beard. Dr. Muthra prescribed a topical cream (*fluocinolone acetonide*) for

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Plaintiff, and he was given “tar shampoo” and lotion with vitamin E. Plaintiff asked for a biopsy and dermatologist visit, but these requests were denied, and Plaintiff was told that “the Albany official considers his condition to be cosmetic.” (*Id.* at ¶ 33.) Plaintiff asserts claims against DOCCS and its Chief Medical Officer, John Morley, for denying him “over the counter drug[s] minoxidil, corticosteroid, [and] antholin for his scalp.” (*Id.* at 31.)

4. Dental Care at Sing Sing in 2016

On April 4, 2016, at Sing Sing, Dr. Allen Jacobson examined Plaintiff's teeth and found cavities and decay. (*Id.* at 2-3.) Two weeks later, on April 19, 2016, dental hygienist cleaned Plaintiff's teeth. Dr. Jacobson then filled the cavity in Plaintiff's tooth #12 but warned him that the cavity was deep, and the tooth might need to be extracted. (*Id.* at 3.) Shortly after the filing, “the tooth became infected,” and Plaintiff suffered “extreme sensitivity” and shooting pain. On July 18, 2016, Dr. Jacobson attempted to “file down” the injured tooth. X-rays were taken and these showed that “cavities surrounding the tooth” caused scraping near the nerve. Dr. Jacobson advised Plaintiff that the tooth needed to be extracted, but Plaintiff refused and asked him to “cur[e] the infection.” (*Id.*) Dr. Jacobson prescribed penicillin and ibuprofen.

On July 22, 2016, another dentist at Sing Sing, Dr. Udeshi, told Plaintiff that tooth #12 needed to be extracted. Plaintiff told Dr. Udeshi that the medication that Plaintiff had taken was provided to “save the tooth,” and he refused the extraction. (*Id.* at 3.)

In 2021, the filling in tooth #12 fell out. Dr. K. Rakib examined Plaintiff and found deep cavities in the “tooth opposite ... tooth #12.” (*Id.* at 3-4.) Plaintiff told Dr. Rakib that he had been unable to chew on his left side, where tooth #12 was located, due to the “destructive dental filling.” (*Id.* at 4.) As a result, he chewed on the other side of his mouth, which “cause[d] the decay in the tooth opposite #12.” (*Id.*) On January 21, 2022, Plaintiff's tooth #12 was extracted. Plaintiff asserts claims against Doctors Jacobson and Udeshi for “negligen[ce]” and failing to provide “adequate dental treatment.” (*Id.* at 2.)

Plaintiff brings this complaint against Defendants Rockland County, Rockland County Jail, Dentists Jacobson and Udeshi, DOCCS and DOCCS Chief Medical Officer John Morley. Plaintiff seeks \$35 million in damages.

DISCUSSION

A. Timeliness

Many of Plaintiff's claims under section 1983 appear to be time-barred. The statute of limitations for section 1983 claims is found in the “general or residual [state] statute [of limitations] for personal injury actions.” *Pearl v. City of Long Beach*, 296 F.3d 76, 79 (2d Cir. 2002) (quoting *Owens v. Okure*, 488 U.S. 235, 249-50 (1989)). In New York, that period is three years. See N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 214(5). Section 1983 claims generally accrue when a plaintiff knows or has reason to know of the injury that is the basis of the claim. *Hogan v. Fischer*, 738 F.3d 509, 518 (2d Cir. 2013). Plaintiff knew of his injuries when they occurred, and his claims therefore accrued at that time. Plaintiff's claims arising more than three years before he filed this complaint on February 22, 2022 therefore are time-barred, including his claims arising from his 2004 arrest, his 2005 conviction, his medication with Rameron at Rockland County Jail in 2005, and his dental treatment in 2016.

*4 Because the failure to file an action within the limitations period is an affirmative defense, a plaintiff is generally not required to plead that the case is timely filed. See *Abbas v. Dixon*, 480 F.3d 636, 640 (2d Cir. 2007). Dismissal is appropriate, however, where the existence of an affirmative defense, such as the statute of limitations, is plain from the face of the pleading. See *Walters v. Indus. and Commercial Bank of China, Ltd.*, 651 F.3d 280, 293 (2d Cir. 2011) (“[D]istrict courts may dismiss an action *sua sponte* on limitations grounds in certain circumstances where the facts supporting the statute of limitations defense are set forth in the papers plaintiff himself submitted.”) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); *Pino v. Ryan*, 49 F.3d 51, 53 (2d Cir. 1995) (affirming *sua sponte* dismissal of complaint as frivolous on statute of limitations grounds); see also *Abbas*, 480 F.3d at 640 (concluding that district court should grant notice and opportunity to be heard before dismissing complaint *sua sponte* on statute of limitations grounds).

If Plaintiff amends his complaint, and the amended complaint includes any claim arising more than three years before he filed the original complaint on February 22, 2022, he must include any facts showing why the claim should not be deemed time-barred. The doctrine of equitable tolling permits a court, “under compelling circumstances, [to] make narrow exceptions to the statute of limitations in order ‘to prevent inequity.’” *In re U.S. Lines, Inc.*, 318 F.3d 432, 436 (2d Cir.

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2003) (citation omitted). The statute of limitations may be equitably tolled, for example, when a defendant fraudulently conceals from a plaintiff the fact that the plaintiff has a cause of action, or when the plaintiff is induced by the defendant to forego a lawsuit until the statute of limitations has expired. *See Pearl*, 296 F.3d at 82-83.⁴

⁴ In addition, New York provides by statute for other circumstances in which a limitations period may be tolled. *See, e.g., N.Y. C.P.L.R. § 204(a)* (where commencement of an action has been stayed by court order), *id.* at § 204 (where a dispute has been submitted to arbitration but is determined to be non-arbitrable), *id.* at § 207(3) (defendant is outside New York at the time the claim accrues), *id.* at § 208 (plaintiff is disabled by infancy or insanity).

As set forth below, even if Plaintiff's claims were not time-barred, the allegations of the complaint generally fail to state a federal claim on which relief can be granted or are otherwise not cognizable in an action under [section 1983](#).

B. False Arrest in 2004

The Court first looks to state law to establish the elements of a false arrest claim under [section 1983](#). *See Manuel v. City of Joliet, Ill.*, 137 S. Ct. 911, 925 (2017) (“[T]o flesh out the elements of this constitutional tort, we must look for ‘tort analogies.’ ”); *see also Lanning v. City of Glens Falls*, 908 F.3d 19, 25 (2d Cir. 2018) (holding that common law principles are meant simply to guide rather than to control the definition of [Section 1983](#) claims and courts should not “mechanically apply” the law of New York State).

Under New York law, to state a claim for false arrest, a plaintiff must show that: “(1) the defendant intended to confine [the plaintiff], (2) the plaintiff was conscious of the confinement, (3) the plaintiff did not consent to the confinement and (4) the confinement was not otherwise privileged.” *Liranzo v. United States*, 690 F.3d 78, 95 (2d Cir. 2012). An arrest is privileged if it is based on probable cause. *Jenkins v. City of New York*, 478 F.3d 76, 84 (2d Cir. 2007).

Officers have probable cause to arrest when they “have knowledge or reasonably trustworthy information of facts and circumstances that are sufficient to warrant a person of reasonable caution in the belief that the person to be arrested has committed or is committing a crime.” *Gonzalez v. City of Schenectady*, 728 F.3d 149, 155 (2d Cir. 2013) (emphasis and citation omitted). “Probable cause can exist even where

it is based on mistaken information, so long as the arresting officer acted reasonably and in good faith in relying on that information.” *Bernard v. United States*, 25 F.3d 98, 102 (1994); *Curley v. Vill. of Suffern*, 268 F.3d 65, 70 (2d Cir. 2001) (holding that a police officer is “not required to explore and eliminate every theoretically plausible claim of innocence before making an arrest.”).

^{*5} Here, Plaintiff alleges that he was arrested after a “raid” on a home where unlawful weapons were found, and that the charges against him were dismissed when he demonstrated that he did not reside in the home. The fact that the charges against Plaintiff were dismissed, without more, is insufficient to plead plausibly that the Ramapo police officer who arrested Plaintiff lacked probable cause to do so.

Moreover, Plaintiff has not sued an individual officer who allegedly made a wrongful arrest. Instead, he brings this claim against the County of Rockland. To state a claim against a municipality, such as the County of Rockland, a plaintiff must allege that the municipality itself violated Plaintiff's rights. *See Connick v. Thompson*, 131 S. Ct. 1350, 1359 (2011). It is not enough for the plaintiff to allege that one of the municipality's employees or agents engaged in some wrongdoing. To state a [§ 1983](#) claim against a municipality, the plaintiff must allege facts showing (1) the existence of a municipal policy, custom, or practice, and (2) that the policy, custom, or practice caused the violation of the plaintiff's constitutional rights. *See Jones v. Town of East Haven*, 691 F.3d 72, 80 (2d Cir. 2012); *Bd. of Cnty. Comm'rs of Bryan Cnty. v. Brown*, 520 U.S. 397, 403 (1997) (internal citations omitted).

Even if Plaintiff had adequately alleged that a police officer violated his rights, which he has not done, that allegation would be insufficient to provide a basis for liability on the part of the County of Rockland. Plaintiff does not include any allegations that any policy, custom, or practice on the part of Rockland County violated his rights in connection with this 2004 arrest. Plaintiff thus fails to state a claim against the County of Rockland based on his 2004 arrest on charges that were later dismissed.

Plaintiff also suggests that this wrongful arrest in 2004 was used in 2005 as a pretense to arrest him for the charges for which he is currently serving a prison sentence. A prisoner cannot pursue civil rights claims that would necessarily be inconsistent with a conviction. *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994). Moreover, even where a civil rights

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claim would lie, a plaintiff cannot seek relief for “the ‘injury’ of being convicted and imprisoned (until his conviction has been overturned).” *Id.* at 477, n. 7. Plaintiff’s 2005 conviction has not been overturned, and any claim for damages for the injury of serving this sentence would be inconsistent with this conviction.

As set forth above, these claims had been time-barred for nearly 15 years when Plaintiff filed this complaint. It therefore would be futile for Plaintiff to replead these claims, unless he has some adequate basis for equitable tolling.

C. Challenge to 2005 Conviction

Plaintiff brings civil rights claims regarding the denial of his post-conviction motions against Defendant “Rockland County Supreme Court.” As an initial matter, “state governments may not be sued in federal court unless they have waived their Eleventh Amendment immunity, or unless Congress has abrogated the states’ Eleventh Amendment immunity...” *Gollomp v. Spitzer*, 568 F.3d 355, 366 (2d Cir. 2009). “The immunity recognized by the Eleventh Amendment extends beyond the states themselves to state agents and state instrumentalities that are, effectively, arms of a state.” *Id.*

The Supreme Court of the State of New York, Rockland County, is a part of the New York State Unified Court System, and, as such, is an arm of the State of New York. *Id.* at 368 (explaining that a court that is part of the New York State Unified Court System “is unquestionably an ‘arm of the State,’ entitled to Eleventh Amendment sovereign immunity.”). New York has not waived its Eleventh Amendment immunity to suit in federal court, and Congress did not abrogate the states’ immunity in enacting 42 U.S.C. § 1983. See *Trotman v. Palisades Interstate Park Comm’n*, 557 F.2d 35, 40 (2d Cir. 1977). The Eleventh Amendment therefore bars Plaintiff’s section 1983 claims against the Rockland County Supreme Court.

*6 Moreover, Plaintiff’s allegations that Justice Russo wrongfully denied his § 440.10 motions are not cognizable in a civil rights action under section 1983. A prisoner can challenge the validity of his state conviction in federal court, or obtain release from custody, only by bringing a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* under 28 U.S.C. § 2254. See *Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 78-82 (2005) (citing *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475 (1973)) (noting that writ of *habeas corpus* is sole federal remedy for prisoner seeking to challenge the fact or duration of his confinement). Plaintiff’s

section 1983 claims challenging his conviction must therefore be dismissed for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted and because defendant is immune from suit. 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(b)(ii)-(iii).

The Court also declines to recharacterize these claims as arising under section 2254, because Plaintiff has already challenged his 2005 conviction in a petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* under 28 U.S.C. § 2254, which was denied on the merits. See *LaTouche v. Graham*, No. 7:10-CV-01388, 44 (PED) (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 8, 2013) (R & R at 3-4), *adopted* (ECF 55) (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 24, 2013), *certificate of appealability denied*, No. 13-3720 (2d Cir. Mar. 13, 2014), *lv to file successive petition denied*, No. 15-3662 (2d Cir. Dec. 7, 2015), *certificate of appealability denied*, No. 16-2885 (2d Cir. Feb. 13, 2017) (appeal of denial of Rule 60(b) motion), *lv to file successive petition denied*, No. 19-4006 (2d Cir. Jan 21, 2020). Plaintiff would require permission from the Court of Appeals to bring a new petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* under section 2254.

D. Deliberate Indifference to Serious Medical Needs

Plaintiff alleges that several defendants were deliberately indifferent to his serious medical needs. Such claims arise under the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment, if Plaintiff was a pretrial detainee at the time of the events giving rise to his claims, and under the Eighth Amendment, if he was a convicted prisoner. *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 536 n.16 (1979); *Darnell v. Pineiro*, 849 F.3d 17, 29 (2d Cir. 2017). Whether Plaintiff was a pretrial detainee or convicted prisoner, he must satisfy two elements to state such a claim: (1) an “objective” element, which requires a showing that the challenged conditions are sufficiently serious, and (2) a “subjective” or “mental” element, which requires a showing that the officer acted with at least deliberate indifference to the challenged conditions. *Darnell*, 849 F.3d at 29.

The objective element of a deliberate indifference claim is the same for pretrial detainees and convicted prisoners. The plaintiff’s medical need must be a “sufficiently serious” condition that “could result in further significant injury or the unnecessary and wanton infliction of pain.” *Harrison v. Barkley*, 219 F.3d 132, 136 (2d Cir. 2000) (quoting *Chance v. Armstrong*, 143 F.3d 698, 702 (2d Cir. 1998)); see also *Hathaway v. Coughlin*, 37 F.3d 63, 66 (2d Cir. 1994) (noting that standard contemplates “a condition of urgency, one that may produce death, degeneration, or extreme pain”).

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The “subjective” or “mental” element varies depending on whether a plaintiff is a pretrial detainee or convicted prisoner. A convicted prisoner must allege that a correction official actually “kn[ew] of and disregard[ed] an excessive risk to inmate health or safety.” *Darnell*, 849 F.3d at 32 (quoting *Farmer*, 511 U.S. at 837). That is, a convicted prisoner must allege that the official was both “aware of facts from which the inference could be drawn that a substantial risk of serious harm exists, and he must also [have] draw[n] the inference.” *Id.* By contrast, a pretrial detainee need allege only that the official intentionally or recklessly failed to act with reasonable care “even though the defendant-official knew, or should have known, that the condition posed an excessive risk to health or safety.” *Id.* at 35 (emphasis added).

*7 The mere negligence of a correction official is not a viable basis for a claim of a federal constitutional violation under section 1983, under either the Eighth or the Fourteenth Amendment. See *Daniels v. Williams*, 474 U.S. 327, 335 (1986); *Davidson v. Cannon*, 474 U.S. 344, 348 (1986).

1. Dental Care

Plaintiff was a convicted prisoner as of 2016, when his claims for constitutional violations in connection with his dental care first arose. Plaintiff adequately alleges at this stage that his dental problems were a serious medical need. See *Harrison v. Barkley*, 219 F.3d 132, 137 (2d Cir. 2000) (holding that a tooth cavity is a serious medical condition, not because cavities are always painful or otherwise dangerous, but because a cavity that is not treated will probably become painful or otherwise dangerous). Plaintiff therefore has pleaded facts showing that the objective prong of a deliberate indifference claim is satisfied.

Plaintiff fails, however, to plead any facts giving rise to an inference that either dentist acted with the subjective intent required for deliberate indifference. He states that Dr. Jacobson filled the cavity in Plaintiff’s tooth #12 but warned him that the cavity was deep, and that the tooth might need to be extracted, which later proved true; Plaintiff nevertheless refused to have it extracted, and Dr. Jacobson prescribed penicillin and ibuprofen for the infection. These allegations do not show that Dr. Jacobson “kn[ew] of and disregard[ed] an excessive risk to inmate health or safety.” *Darnell*, 849 F.3d at 32. On the contrary, it appears that Plaintiff acted against Dr. Jacobson’s advice, and Dr. Jacobson then took steps to mitigate the danger to Plaintiff.

Plaintiff further alleges that, on July 22, 2016, Dr. Udeshi told Plaintiff that tooth #12 needed to be extracted, but Plaintiff refused the extraction. (ECF 2 at 3.) Plaintiff brings claims against Doctors Jacobson and Udeshi for “negligen[ce]” and failing to provide “adequate dental treatment.” (*Id.* at 2.) These allegations are insufficient to support a claim of a constitutional violation, both because Plaintiff alleges that he was the one who refused the tooth extraction and because allegations of negligence are insufficient to state a claim that a defendant actually “kn[ew] of and disregard[ed] an excessive risk to inmate health or safety.” *Darnell*, 849 F.3d at 32. Plaintiff’s section 1983 claims against Doctors Jacobson and Udeshi must therefore be dismissed for failure to state a claim on which relief can be granted.

2. Cosmetic Conditions

Plaintiff alleges that Defendants have denied him adequate treatment for his hair loss and eczema because these are cosmetic conditions. “Because society does not expect that prisoners will have unqualified access to healthcare, a prisoner must first make [a] threshold showing of serious illness or injury to state a cognizable claim.” *Washington v. Fludd*, No. 18-CV-1273(JS) (SIL), 2019 WL 1643542, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 16, 2019) (quoting *Smith v. Carpenter*, 316 F.3d 178, 184 (2d Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks and additional citation omitted; alteration in original)). A “cosmetic” condition can rise to the level of seriousness needed to establish a duty of care if: (1) a reasonable doctor would perceive the condition as important and worthy of treatment; (2) the condition significantly affects the prisoner’s daily activities; and (3) the condition results in chronic and substantial pain. *Brock v. Wright*, 315 F.3d 158, 162 (2d Cir. 2003).

*8 Plaintiff alleges that he suffers from hair thinning and bald spots on his scalp and beard. Hair loss is generally not deemed a serious medical condition. See, e.g., *Guthrie v. US Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, No. 09-CV-990 (LAP), 2010 WL 2836155, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. July 7, 2010) (holding that “[t]he BOP’s duty of care to provide for the safekeeping of its prisoners does not require them to provide medication that is cosmetic in nature, including administering hair loss medication), *aff’d*, 421 F. App’x 120 (2d Cir. 2011). Plaintiff does indicate that he has “itching” on his scalp or beard, and apparent “ringworm,” but these allegations do not show that he was in chronic or substantial pain at any relevant time or that the condition significantly affected his daily activities. He thus fails to plead facts showing that this was

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a sufficiently serious medical condition that satisfies the objective component of a deliberate indifference claim.

Plaintiff also alleges that he was diagnosed with *eczema*. Skin conditions can be sufficiently serious to satisfy the objective component of a deliberate indifference claim. *Brock*, 315 F.3d at 163 (holding that prisoner's thick *keloid scar* that was a source of chronic pain was a serious medical condition). Plaintiff alleges, however, that Dr. Muthra prescribed treatment with a topical cream (*fluocinolone acetonide*), "tar shampoo," and lotion with *vitamin E*. Although Plaintiff contends that he was denied a biopsy, a dermatologist visit, and "over the counter drug[s] *minoxidil*, corticosteroid, [and] *antholin* for his scalp" (*id.* at 31), it is well established that "[d]isagreements over medications ... forms of treatment, or the need for specialists ... are not adequate grounds for a Section 1983 claim." See *Sonds v. St. Barnabas Hosp. Corr. Health Servs.*, 151 F. Supp. 2d 303, 312 (S.D.N.Y. 2001). Plaintiff's allegations are therefore insufficient to state a claim for deliberate indifference in connection with his hair loss or *eczema*.

3. Gynecomastia

Plaintiff alleges that while he was a pretrial detainee at Rockland County Jail, in 2005, he was prescribed a psychiatric drug (Rameron) that caused *breast enlargement*, known as *gynecomastia*. He was referred for a biopsy but was transferred to the custody of DOCCS in May 2005, before it took place. Plaintiff sues Rockland County for administering a drug that caused him harm.

Plaintiff's allegations might be construed as a claim for violation of the Fourteenth Amendment right to information about potential side effects of the medication. See *Pabon v. Wright*, 459 F.3d 241, 250-51 (2d Cir. 2006) ("In order to permit prisoners to exercise their right to refuse unwanted treatment, there exists a liberty interest in receiving such information as a reasonable patient would require in order to make an informed decision as to whether to accept or reject proposed medical treatment.").⁵ Because Plaintiff alleges that he knew of this harm in 2005, it appears that his claim accrued at that time. The three-year limitations period for a section 1983 claim therefore barred this claim when he filed the complaint in 2022. Plaintiff should not replead this claim in his amended complaint, unless he can plead facts showing equitable tolling of the limitations period.

5 To establish a claim for violation of the Fourteenth Amendment right to medical information, "a prisoner must show that (1) government officials failed to provide him with such information; (2) this failure caused him to undergo medical treatment that he would have refused had he been so informed; and (3) the officials' failure was undertaken with deliberate indifference to the prisoner's right to refuse medical treatment." *Pabon*, 459 F.3d at 250-51.

Plaintiff alleges that the DOCCS and its Chief Medical Officer have denied treatment for *gynecomastia* on the ground that it is a cosmetic condition. In cases where a prisoner alleges that *gynecomastia* "significantly affects daily activities" or cause him "chronic and substantial pain," *gynecomastia* may qualify as a serious medical condition. See, e.g., *Blaine v. Burnes*, No. 3:20-CV-1039 (KAD), 2020 WL 5659101, at *6 (D. Conn. Sept. 23, 2020) ("While *Gynecomastia* can cause pain or discomfort, and can result in discharge from the nipple, [plaintiff] alleges none of these infrequent side effects."); *Washington v. Fludd*, 2019 WL 1643542, at *3 (dismissing plaintiff's Eighth Amendment claim based on *gynecomastia* as a *Risperdal* side effect for failure to allege facts sufficient to meet the objective component). Plaintiff's allegations are insufficient to show that his *breast enlargement* "significantly affects daily activities" or causes him "chronic and substantial pain." *Moore*, 2008 WL 4186340 at *6 (citing *Brock*, 315 F.3d at 162-63).

*9 Because Plaintiff may be able to allege facts showing that this is a sufficiently serious condition that is not merely cosmetic, and that defendants are actually aware that this condition is more than cosmetic, the Court grants Plaintiff leave to amend to replead this claim against Chief Medical Officer John Morley or other individuals who were personally aware of a serious medical condition related to Plaintiff's *gynecomastia* and were deliberately indifferent to the risk to him of serious harm.

E. Leave to Amend

Plaintiff proceeds in this matter without the benefit of an attorney. District courts generally should grant a self-represented plaintiff an opportunity to amend a complaint to cure its defects, unless amendment would be futile. See *Hill v. Curcione*, 657 F.3d 116, 123-24 (2d Cir. 2011); *Salahuddin v. Cuomo*, 861 F.2d 40, 42 (2d Cir. 1988). Indeed, the Second Circuit has cautioned that district courts "should not dismiss

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[a *pro se* complaint] without granting leave to amend at least once when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.” *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000) (quoting *Gomez v. USAA Fed. Sav. Bank*, 171 F.3d 794, 795 (2d Cir. 1999)). Because Plaintiff may be able to allege additional facts to state a valid claim about his medical conditions, the Court grants Plaintiff 60 days’ leave to amend his complaint to detail his claims.

Plaintiff is granted leave to amend his complaint to provide more facts about his claims. In the “Statement of Claim” section of the amended complaint form, Plaintiff must provide a short and plain statement of the relevant facts supporting each claim against each defendant. If Plaintiff has an address for any named defendant, Plaintiff must provide it. Plaintiff should include all of the information in the amended complaint that Plaintiff wants the Court to consider in deciding whether the amended complaint states a claim for relief. That information should include:

- a) the names and titles of all relevant people;
- b) a description of all relevant events, including what each defendant did or failed to do, the approximate date and time of each event, and the general location where each event occurred;
- c) a description of the injuries Plaintiff suffered; and
- d) the relief Plaintiff seeks, such as money damages, injunctive relief, or declaratory relief.

Essentially, Plaintiff’s amended complaint should tell the Court: who violated his federally protected rights and how; when and where such violations occurred; and why Plaintiff is entitled to relief.

Because Plaintiff’s amended complaint will completely replace, not supplement, the original complaint, any facts or claims that Plaintiff wants to include from the original complaint must be repeated in the amended complaint.

CONCLUSION

Plaintiff is granted leave to file an amended complaint that complies with the standards set forth above. Plaintiff must submit the amended complaint to this Court’s Pro Se Intake Unit within sixty days of the date of this order,

caption the document as an “Amended Complaint,” and label the document with docket number 22-CV-1437 (LTS). An Amended Complaint form is attached to this order. No summons will issue at this time. If Plaintiff fails to comply within the time allowed, and he cannot show good cause to excuse such failure, the complaint will be dismissed for failure to state a claim upon which relief may be granted.

The Court certifies under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith, and therefore *in forma pauperis* status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. See *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444-45 (1962).

***10 SO ORDERED.**

Attachment

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK	
_____ Write the full name of each plaintiff.	_____ CV _____ <small>(Include case number if one has been assigned)</small>
-against-	AMENDED COMPLAINT (Prisoner)
_____ Write the full name of each defendant. If you cannot fit the names of all of the defendants in the space provided, please write “see attached” in the space above and attach an additional sheet of paper with the full list of names. The names listed above must be identical to those contained in Section IV.	Do you want a jury trial? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

NOTICE

The public can access electronic court files. For privacy and security reasons, papers filed with the court should therefore not contain: an individual’s full social security number or full birth date; the full name of a person known to be a minor; or a complete financial account number. A filing may include only: the last four digits of a social security number; the year of an individual’s birth; a minor’s initials; and the last four digits of a financial account number. See Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2.

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I. LEGAL BASIS FOR CLAIM

State below the federal legal basis for your claim, if known. This form is designed primarily for prisoners challenging the constitutionality of their conditions of confinement; those claims are often brought under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (against state, county, or municipal defendants) or in a "Bivens" action (against federal defendants).

☐ Violation of my federal constitutional rights

☐ Other: _____

II. PLAINTIFF INFORMATION

Each plaintiff must provide the following information. Attach additional pages if necessary.

First Name	Middle Initial	Last Name

State any other names (or different forms of your name) you have ever used, including any name you have used in previously filing a lawsuit.

Prisoner ID # (if you have previously been in another agency's custody, please specify each agency and the ID number (such as your DIN or NYSID) under which you were held)

Current Place of Detention

Institutional Address

County, City	State	Zip Code

III. PRISONER STATUS

Indicate below whether you are a prisoner or other confined person:

☐ Pretrial detainee

☐ Civilly committed detainee

☐ Immigration detainee

☐ Convicted and sentenced prisoner

☐ Other: _____

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IV. DEFENDANT INFORMATION

To the best of your ability, provide the following information for each defendant. If the correct information is not provided, it could delay or prevent service of the complaint on the defendant. Make sure that the defendants listed below are identical to those listed in the caption. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Defendant 1:

First Name	Last Name	Shield #

Current Job Title (or other identifying information)

Current Work Address

County, City	State	Zip Code

Defendant 2:

First Name	Last Name	Shield #

Current Job Title (or other identifying information)

Current Work Address

County, City	State	Zip Code

Defendant 3:

First Name	Last Name	Shield #

Current Job Title (or other identifying information)

Current Work Address

County, City	State	Zip Code

Defendant 4:

First Name	Last Name	Shield #

Current Job Title (or other identifying information)

Current Work Address

County, City	State	Zip Code

Page 3

V. STATEMENT OF CLAIM

Place(s) of occurrence: _____

Date(s) of occurrence: _____

FACTS:

State here briefly the FACTS that support your case. Describe what happened, how you were harmed, and how each defendant was personally involved in the alleged wrongful actions. Attach additional pages as necessary.

Page 4

INJURIES:

If you were injured as a result of these actions, describe your injuries and what medical treatment, if any, you required and received.

VI. RELIEF

State briefly what money damages or other relief you want the court to order.

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VII. PLAINTIFF'S CERTIFICATION AND WARNINGS

By signing below, I certify to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief that: (1) the complaint is not being presented for an improper purpose (such as to harass, cause unnecessary delay, or needlessly increase the cost of litigation); (2) the claims are supported by existing law or by a nonfrivolous argument to change existing law; (3) the factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, will likely have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery; and (4) the complaint otherwise complies with the requirements of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 11.

I understand that if I file three or more cases while I am a prisoner that are dismissed as frivolous, malicious, or for failure to state a claim, I may be denied *in forma pauperis* status in future cases.

I also understand that prisoners must exhaust administrative procedures before filing an action in federal court about prison conditions, 42 U.S.C. § 1997e(a), and that my case may be dismissed if I have not exhausted administrative remedies as required.

I agree to provide the Clerk's Office with any changes to my address. I understand that my failure to keep a current address on file with the Clerk's Office may result in the dismissal of my case.

Each Plaintiff must sign and date the complaint. Attach additional pages if necessary. If seeking to proceed without prepayment of fees, each plaintiff must also submit an IFP application.

 Dated Plaintiff's Signature

 First Name Middle Initial Last Name

 Prison Address

 County, City State Zip Code

Date on which I am delivering this complaint to prison authorities for mailing: _____

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All Citations

Slip Copy, 2022 WL 953111

End of Document

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2021 WL 1838277

Only the Westlaw citation is currently available.
United States District Court, E.D. New York.

Michael WALKER, Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF NEW YORK; Brooklyn Public Defenders
Office; Danielle Regis; New York City Police
Department; Detective Courtney Winston; Detective
Raymond Higgins; Detective Jason Guzman; Detective
Patrick Jean Pierre; Ranking Detective Daniel Pierrino;
Civil Complaint Review Board; Chairman Frank
Davie; Field Investigator A. Wassim; Panel Member
S. Carcetera; Panel Member M. Rivadene; Records
Access Officer George Alexander; Internal Affairs
Bureau; Captain Brian White; Lt. Dwayne Watson;
Sgt. Moode; Detective Carmelo Rivera; Detective
Rashad Vandross; Corporation Counsel Law Dept.;
Supervisor Nelson Genevieve; Daniel Oliner; Allyson
Nicole Brown; Christopher D. Deluca, Defendants.

20-CV-5240 (PKC) (LB)

I

Signed 05/07/2021

Attorneys and Law Firms

Michael Walker, Napanoch, NY, pro se.

MEMORANDUM & ORDER

PAMELA K. CHEN, United States District Judge:

*1 Plaintiff Michael Walker, incarcerated at the Eastern New York Correctional Facility, brings this *pro se* action under 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, and 1986, the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) and Rehabilitation Act, and various state-law provisions. Plaintiff’s request to proceed *in forma pauperis* (“IFP”) is granted pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915. For the reasons discussed below, Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint (Dkt. 24-1) is dismissed in its entirety. Plaintiff is granted sixty (60) days’ leave to file a Second Amended Complaint as set forth below.

BACKGROUND

I. Underlying Facts¹

¹ This recitation of the facts is based on the non-conclusory allegations in the Complaint and Amended Complaint, which the Court accepts as true at this stage in the case, *see Milan v. Wertheimer*, 808 F.3d 961, 963 (2d Cir. 2015) (per curiam) (citation omitted), as well as the Court’s factual findings at the summary judgment stage in *Walker v. Raja*, *see* 2020 WL 606788.

This case is related to Plaintiff’s pending action in *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (PKC) (LB) (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 22, 2017).² On January 8, 2017, Plaintiff was arrested following an attempted armed robbery of a jewelry store. *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (PKC) (LB), 2020 WL 606788, at *1 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 7, 2020). After an altercation during which Plaintiff threatened the store owner and an employee with a gun, Plaintiff fled the store with the jewelry and firearm. *Id.* The store owner followed Plaintiff and wrestled him to the ground, where the pair exchanged blows until civilian bystanders intervened, grabbing Plaintiff and restraining him on the pavement. *Id.*

² In that lawsuit, Plaintiff has asserted § 1983 and state-law claims against NYPD officers based on the same attempted robbery incident that forms the basis of this action.

Soon thereafter, several police officers from the New York City Police Department (“NYPD”) arrived at the scene. *Id.* In their attempts to subdue and arrest Plaintiff, an officer struck Plaintiff several times, and a female officer “began repeatedly punching him in the face.” *Id.* Plaintiff was charged with, *inter alia*, robbery, assault, grand larceny, criminal possession of a weapon, and criminal possession of stolen property. *Id.* at *2. He pled guilty to attempted robbery in the second degree pursuant to New York Penal Law § 160.10(2)(a), and was sentenced to 12 years to life as a “persistent violent felony offender.” *Id.*

Plaintiff had advanced glaucoma and distorted vision prior to the January 8, 2017 arrest, but his vision became completely impaired following the arrest. *Id.* Plaintiff is now legally blind, and “cannot see, write, type, nor navigate himself without the assistance of” auxiliary aids. (Amended Complaint (“Am. Compl.”), Dkt. 24-1, at 10.) Plaintiff also suffers from post-traumatic stress disorder following the arrest and, upon admission to the New York Department of Corrections and Community Supervision (“DOCCS”) local

county jail, was hospitalized in the medical unit due to medical complications. (*Id.* at 14–15.)

*2 Attorney Danielle Regis from the Brooklyn Defender Services³ (“BDS”) was assigned to represent Plaintiff in his criminal proceeding. (*Id.* at 15.) Around April 2017, Regis visited Plaintiff in DOCCS confinement, accompanied by a social worker. (*Id.*) During the visit, Regis played back the surveillance tape from Plaintiff’s arrest, verbally describing the video to Plaintiff due to his visual impairment. (*Id.* at 16.) In the video, the arresting officers were subduing Plaintiff and striking him “until incoherent,” including NYPD Officer Elisa Battista, who was “seen repeatedly striking [P]laintiff’s head[.]” (*Id.* at 16.) Regis “immediately shut[] off [the] video” in the middle of playback, which Plaintiff characterizes as “a conscious disregard in preventing [P]laintiff any further information due to overwhelming exculpatory impeaching evidence, enough for criminal charges being brought on [the] seven arresting officers.” (*Id.*) Plaintiff thereafter requested access to the surveillance tape several times to “[n]o avail,” which he claims is due to Regis’s “derelict tactics to insulate [the] seven arresting officers.” (*Id.*)

3 Though Plaintiff refers to the “Brooklyn Public Defender Office” in his Complaint (*see, e.g.*, Complaint (“Compl.”), Dkt. 1, at 10), the Court assumes Plaintiff meant to name Brooklyn Defender Services, a non-profit public defender organization, *see* <http://bds.org/> (last visited Mar. 3, 2021), and refers to the organization by its correct name.

On or about May 12, 2017, Plaintiff filed a Notice of Claim with the New York State Office of the Comptroller concerning state-law claims arising from his January 2017 arrest.⁴ (*see id.* at 17); *see also* [Walker](#), 2020 WL 606788, at *2. Plaintiff also filed a “[p]etition with the (DOJ) Dept[.] of Justice (Southern District)” on May 6, 2017, a citizen’s complaint with the Civilian Complaint Review Board (“CCRB”)⁵ on May 18, 2017, and a citizen’s complaint with the NYPD’s Internal Affairs Bureau (“IAB”)⁶ on June 6, 2017. (*See* Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 17.) On August 22, 2017, Plaintiff filed a *pro se* action against NYPD Officers Taimur Raja, David Vazquez, Estharlin Lopez, and Kyle Brown, advancing claims under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 and state law in connection with his January 2017 apprehension and arrest. *See* Complaint, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 22, 2017), ECF No. 2; *see also* [Walker](#), 2020 WL 606788, at *2.

4 The Comptroller’s Office informed Plaintiff on or about May 24, 2017 that his claim was denied as untimely because it had not been filed within 90 days from the date of his January 8, 2017 arrest. [Walker](#), 2020 WL 606788, at *2.

5 The CCRB is an independent City agency “empowered to receive, investigate, mediate, hear, make findings, and recommend action on complaints against New York City police officers.” [Joseph v. Doe](#), No. 16-CV-2004 (PKC) (LB), 2017 WL 4233024, at *2 n.3 (E.D.N.Y. Sept. 22, 2017).

6 The IAB is a division of the NYPD that “investigates claims of serious misconduct and corruption of members of the NYPD.” [Floyd v. City of New York](#), 739 F. Supp. 2d 376, 379 (S.D.N.Y. 2010); *see id.* at 384 (“IAB investigations are confidential, including within the NYPD.”).

II. *Walker v. Raja*

The New York City Office of Corporation Counsel (“Corporation Counsel”) represents the arresting officers in *Walker v. Raja*, which is still pending before this Court. Previously, Allyson Brown, an attorney with Corporation Counsel, requested a stay of the proceedings in light of the pending CCRB investigation. (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 18); *see also* Motion to Stay, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 2, 2017), ECF No. 19; 11/6/2017 Order, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 6, 2017), ECF No. 21. On June 12, 2018, following an 18-month investigation and hearing in front of a three-member panel,⁷ the CCRB “exonerated [the] five arresting officers[.]” Raja, Brown, Vazquez, Lopez, and Sgt. Rahman. (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 18.) The stay in *Walker v. Raja* was lifted, and the case proceeded to discovery. (*Id.* at 18); *see also* 8/7/2018 Order, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 7, 2018), ECF No. 51.

7 The panel consisted of CCRB chairman Frank Davie and CCRB members S. Carcetera and M. Rivadene. (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 18.)

*3 During discovery, Plaintiff received the CCRB investigative records and learned that there were seven NYPD officers involved in his arrest, not five, as he had previously thought. (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 19.) According to Plaintiff, when questioned by the Court as

to whether there were other arresting officers that should have been added to the complaint, Corporation Counsel attorney Brown “strategically respon[ded][] by mentioning only[] (Sgt. Rahman) with a conscious disregard [in] excluding arresting officers ... [William Chow and Elisa Battista] ... when having constructive knowledge of direct participation [by] all seven arresting officers.” (*Id.* at 19.) Plaintiff claimed that Brown failed to mention Officers Chow and Battista in order to cover up the CCRB’s “mishandling [of] investigations in disavowing information while deleting arresting officers police misconduct ... which result[ed] in [the] same two arresting officers [being] intentionally excluded from the” CCRB decision. (*Id.* at 19–20.) Plaintiff also alleged that BDS attorney Regis had seen Officers Chow and Battista on the surveillance tape during her visit with Plaintiff in April 2017, but hid their involvement from Plaintiff. (*Id.* at 20.) Plaintiff further claimed that he later learned through discovery that “the video surveillance tape, audio and investigative records sent by [the City], [BDS], Brooklyn District Attorney[’s] Office and Corporation Counsel law dept [had been] doctor[ed], deleting [the] arresting officers[’] police misconduct[.]” (*Id.*) Plaintiff believed that the “records, videos, and audio[]” provided to Plaintiff and the Court were “doctored when sent during discovery.” (*Id.* at 21–22 (asserting that Defendants were “banking on [P]laintiff’s disability” and “hinder[ing] him from exercising his Civil Rights”).) According to Plaintiff, the original video surveillance tape showed Officer Battista “kneeling over [P]laintiff in a malicious assault,” and an audio file depicted Officer Vazquez stating that “he [had] used physical force on [P]laintiff,” but both files had been deleted, “along with missing investigative records concerning direct participation[.]” (*Id.* at 20.)

On November 6, 2018, the Court granted Plaintiff leave to file an amended complaint. (Dkt. 62.) The Amended Complaint additionally named as defendants NYPD Officers William Chow and Elisa Battista, Sergeant Sazedur Rahman, and the City of New York (the “City”).⁸ Amended Complaint, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 31, 2018), ECF No. 61; 11/6/2018 Order, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 6, 2018), ECF No. 62. On February 7, 2019, Plaintiff filed a motion to compel, in which he raised the issue of the allegedly altered videos, asserting that the “CCRB and Corporation Counsel have in their po[ss]ession video record evidence of ... facts of police criminal misconduct.” Motion to Compel, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 7, 2019), ECF No. 86, at 1. In response, Corporation Counsel explained that:

Defendants produced copies of these videos to Plaintiff in their original form as received by [Corporation Counsel], and were not altered in any way by this Office. Additionally, Defendants attach hereto as Exhibit B a video of the underlying incident received from the Kings County District Attorney’s Office, which is an incomplete version of the video from Brooklyn Defender Services that was previously provided to Plaintiff during discovery and to the Court on December 22, 2017.

Response to Motion to Compel, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 22, 2019), ECF No. 91, at 1–2.⁹ In its partial grant of summary judgment, the Court briefly addressed this argument and found it “not cognizable,” given that “Plaintiff offer[ed] no record evidence to suggest that the video evidence [had been] doctored.” *Walker*, 2020 WL 606788, at *3 n.6.

⁸ In his Amended Complaint in *Walker v. Raja*, Plaintiff set forth his theories about the video alterations and omission of Officers Chow’s and Battista’s identities from the defendants’ initial disclosures. *See, e.g.*, Amended Complaint, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Oct. 31, 2018), ECF No. 61, at 3 (“Plaintiff states that police officer Battista [] somehow was not mentioned within [the initial disclosures] but was present during [P]laintiff[’s] assault and arrest.... In addition[,] in and around April of 2017[,] [P]laintiff, defense attorney, and [a] social worker viewed a record of a female officer [] assaulting [P]laintiff[.] [T]his video record is missing as evidence and has yet to surface[].... Battista[] somehow disappear[ed] from [the] CCRB investigation completely[.]”), 12 (“Police officer Battista was not included but is an Arresting officer present at the scene.”).

⁹ Plaintiff alleges that, in response to his raising of the issue of doctored videos in *Walker v. Raja*, Corporation Counsel stated that it was the Kings County District Attorney’s Office that had deleted portions of the video surveillance

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tape, not Corporation Counsel. (Compl., Dkt. 1, at 15 (referring to the “Brooklyn” District Attorney’s Office, which is the Kings County District Attorney’s Office).) Although Corporation Counsel’s above statement from its response to the motion to compel, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202, Dkt. 91, at 1–2, does indicate that the copy of the video sent by the District Attorney’s Office to Corporation Counsel was “incomplete” when compared to the BDS version provided to Plaintiff and the Court, that does not mean that the District Attorney’s Office “doctored” the video; rather, it means only that the Office did not provide the entire video to Corporation Counsel. “Incomplete” is not the same as “doctored” or equivalent to altering images. Indeed, contrary to Plaintiff’s contention, he received the entire video from BDS in discovery, and there is no basis for Plaintiff’s claim that any party “doctored” video evidence in *Walker v. Raja*.

*4 Plaintiff also moved for sanctions against the CCRB and Corporation Counsel,¹⁰ see Motion for Sanctions, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 4, 2019), ECF No. 93, which the Honorable Lois Bloom denied on the grounds that there was “no record evidence that [D]efendants [had] disobeyed a discovery order or engaged in sanctionable conduct. Defendants have provided the videos to plaintiff as they were received by their office,” 4/2/2019 Order, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 2, 2019), ECF No. 95.

¹⁰ In a submission filed April 1, 2019, Plaintiff asserted that, though Defendants “produced 3 doctored video segments” during discovery, “the building where the incident occurred had an adjoining store,” which “had at least one other camera that would have recorded a more concise detailed description concerning relevant footage of [Officer] Vazquez strategically taking a firearm from a civilian then carefully planting [the] firearm near plaintiff[s] feet as he is beaten by other defendants.” Plaintiff’s Supportig Evidence, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 1, 2019), ECF No. 94, at 5. Plaintiff claimed that he “attempted to obtain this footage on multiple occasions[,] but was unsuccessful due to preventive tactics by counsel for the defendants.” (*Id.*)

The parties cross-moved for summary judgment, and by Memorandum and Order on February 7, 2020, the Court

denied Plaintiff’s motion and partially granted and denied Defendants’ motion, dismissing some of Plaintiff’s claims. *Walker*, 2020 WL 606788, at *13. That case is pending trial as to the few remaining claims, *i.e.*, claims for excessive force and failure to intervene as to Defendants Raja, Vazquez, Brown, Chow, and Battista, and failure to supervise as to Defendant Rahman.¹¹ See *id.* In anticipation of trial, the Court, *inter alia*, granted the defendants’ motion in limine to preclude Plaintiff “from proffering any evidence to suggest that any material was doctored in this matter.” Court’s Motions in Limine Chart, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 11, 2020) ECF No. 144, at 2, #9.

¹¹ On April 12, 2021, the Court referred the case to the Trial Ready Rapid Mediation Program, and requested the ADR Department to secure pro bono counsel for Plaintiff. See 4/12/2021 Order, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 12, 2021).

Plaintiff filed the instant action thereafter.

III. The Instant Action

On October 29, 2020, Plaintiff commenced the instant action against the City, BDS, the CCRB, the IAB, and Corporation Counsel based on the alleged misconduct relating to investigations into his January 2017 arrest and the discovery process in *Walker v. Raja*. (Compl., Dkt. 1.) On January 21, 2021, Plaintiff filed a submission entitled “Amended Complaint,” consisting of three pages summarizing the exhibits he seeks to incorporate in his Complaint. (Dkt. 21.) On February 9, 2021, Plaintiff filed the Amended Complaint, adding as defendants the NYPD and individual employees of the NYPD, CCRB, and Corporation Counsel in their individual and official capacities.¹² (See generally Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1.)

¹² Specifically, Plaintiff seeks to bring claims against Detective Courtney Winston, Detective Raymond Higgins, Detective Jason Guzman, Detective Patrick Jean Pierre, and Ranking Detective Daniel Perrino of the NYPD’s 70th Precinct; Chairman Frank Davie and employees A. Wassim, S. Carcetera, M. Rivardene, and Records Access Officer Alexander George of the CCRB; Captain Brian White, Lieutenant Dwayne Watson, Sergeant Moode, Detective Carmelo Rivera, and Detective Rashad Vandross of the NYPD’s IAB and 67th precinct; and Corporation Counsel attorneys

Nelson Genevieve, Daniel H. Oliner, Allyson Nicole Brown, and Christopher D. Deluca.

*5 For the reasons discussed below, the Court dismisses the Amended Complaint in its entirety, and grants Plaintiff leave to file a Second Amended Complaint within sixty (60) days.

LEGAL STANDARD

A complaint must plead sufficient facts to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). Although all allegations contained in the complaint are assumed to be true, this tenet is “inapplicable to legal conclusions.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). A document filed *pro se* is to be liberally construed, and “a *pro se* complaint, however inartfully pleaded, must be held to less stringent standards than formal pleadings drafted by lawyers.” *Ceara v. Deacon*, 916 F.3d 208, 213 (2d Cir. 2019) (quoting *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007)). “If [a] liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated, the Court must give the plaintiff an opportunity to amend the complaint.” *Nelson-Charles v. U.S. Dep’t of Educ.*, No. 19-CV-1616 (PKC) (PK), 2019 WL 1675999, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 16, 2019) (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000)).

Title 28 of the United States Code § 1915A requires this Court to review the complaint in a civil action in which a prisoner seeks redress from a governmental entity or from officers or employees thereof, and to “identify cognizable claims or dismiss the complaint, or any portion of the complaint, if the complaint (1) is frivolous, malicious, or fails to state a claim upon which relief may be granted; or (2) seeks monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(b); see *Abbas v. Dixon*, 480 F.3d 636, 639 (2d Cir. 2007). Similarly, pursuant to the IFP statute, a district court must dismiss a case if the court determines that the complaint “(i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B).

DISCUSSION

Although Plaintiff’s Amended Complaint is slightly confusing in that he frequently references legal phrases

without substantively elaborating on his allegations, he appears to center his claims on five main theories: (1) the CCRB and IAB failed to properly investigate his claims against his arresting officers, and the City, CCRB, IAB, Corporation Counsel, and BDS subsequently conspired to cover up the mishandled investigation by doctoring video evidence and failing to disclose the identities of Officers Chow and Battista in *Walker v. Raja*; (2) NYPD officers pressured witnesses and covered up evidence in the lead-up to Plaintiff’s grand jury indictment; (3) the City’s failure to train led to the foregoing violations; (4) the City and BDS failed to accommodate Plaintiff’s visual impairment during his underlying criminal proceedings; and (5) the City failed to establish an independent commission to investigate Plaintiff’s claims against his arresting officers. Based on these factual allegations, Plaintiff asserts claims pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 1983, 1985, and 1986 against the City, the NYPD, individual NYPD officers, BDS, BDS attorney Regis, the CCRB, CCRB employees, the IAB, IAB employees, Corporation Counsel, and Corporation Counsel attorneys; claims pursuant to Title II of the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act against the City, BDS, and BDS attorney Regis; and state-law claims against the City. (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 23–43.)¹³

¹³ Though not distinguishing between claims under Section 1983 and state law, Plaintiff explains that he “asserts the following thirteen Counts of which all are amongst defendants”: (1) deliberate indifference, (2) negligence, (3) conspiracy, (4) failure to intervene, (5) fraudulent misrepresentation or deception, (6) abuse of process, (7) intentional infliction of emotional distress, (8) equitable estoppel, (9) due process, (10) equal protection, (11) procedural due process, (12) fabrication of evidence and failure to investigate, and (13) substantive due process. (Dkt. 26, at 4.)

I. Section 1983

*6 42 U.S.C. § 1983 (“Section 1983”) “is not itself a source of substantive rights, but a method for vindicating federal rights elsewhere conferred by those parts of the United States Constitution and federal statutes that it describes.” *Conklin v. County of Suffolk*, 859 F. Supp. 2d 415, 438 (E.D.N.Y. 2012) (quoting *Baker v. McCollan*, 443 U.S. 137, 144 n.3 (1979)); accord *Cornejo v. Bell*, 592 F.3d 121, 127 (2d Cir. 2010). In order to maintain a civil rights action under Section 1983, a plaintiff must allege two essential elements. First, the conduct challenged must have been “committed by a person

acting under color of state law[.]” *Cornejo*, 592 F.3d at 127 (quoting *Pitchell v. Callan*, 13 F.3d 545, 547 (2d Cir. 1994)); see also *Am. Mfrs. Mut. Ins. Co. v. Sullivan*, 526 U.S. 40, 50 (1999) (“[T]he under-color-of-state-law element of § 1983 excludes from its reach merely private conduct, no matter how discriminatory or wrongful.” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)). Second, the conduct complained of “must have deprived a person of rights, privileges, or immunities secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.” *Cornejo*, 592 F.3d at 127; see also *Snider v. Dylag*, 188 F.3d 51, 53 (2d Cir. 1999).

A. Claims Against the NYPD, IAB, CCRB, and Corporation Counsel

As an initial matter, claims against agencies of the City of New York, including the NYPD, IAB, the CCRB, and Corporation Counsel, are not allowed, and instead, must be brought against the City of New York. See N.Y.C. Charter, ch. 17, § 396 (“[A]ll actions and proceedings for the recovery of penalties for the violation of any law shall be brought in the name of the city of New York and not in that of any agency, except where otherwise provided by law.”); *Ojeda v. Mendez*, No. 20-CV-3910 (EK) (LB), 2021 WL 66265, at *3 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 7, 2021) (dismissing claims against, *inter alia*, the NYPD and IAB as non-suable entities (citing N.Y.C. Charter, ch. 17, § 396)); *Jenkins v. City of New York*, 478 F.3d 76, 93 n.19 (2d Cir. 2007) (“[T]he NYPD is a non-suable agency of the City.” (citation omitted)); *Wingate v. City of New York*, No. 14-CV-4063 (ARR) (LB), 2018 WL 3863439, at *10 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 14, 2018) (“Plaintiff’s claims against Corporation Counsel ... are dismissed because [it is] not [a] suable entit[y].” (citing, *inter alia*, N.Y.C. Charter ch. 17, § 396)).

Therefore, Plaintiff’s claims against the NYPD, the IAB, the CCRB, and Corporation Counsel are dismissed for failure to state a claim.

B. Claims against BDS and BDS Attorney Regis

Plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims against BDS and BDS attorney Regis also must be dismissed. Though BDS and Regis were appointed by the state court as Plaintiff’s counsel in his underlying criminal case, as a general matter, Plaintiff cannot sue his public defender under Section 1983. see *Polk County v. Dodson*, 454 U.S. 312, 324–25 (1981) (holding that public defenders do not act under color of law when they represent defendants and are not subject to suit under Section 1983); *Rodriguez v. Weprin*, 116 F.3d 62, 65–66 (2d Cir.

1997) (“[C]ourt-appointed attorneys performing a lawyer’s traditional functions as counsel to defendant[s] do not act ‘under color of state law’ and therefore are not subject to suit under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.” (internal citation omitted)).

Absent special circumstances suggesting concerted action between an attorney and a state representative, the representation of a defendant by private counsel in state criminal proceedings does not constitute the degree of state involvement or interference necessary to establish a claim under § 1983, regardless of whether that attorney is privately retained, court-appointed, or employed as a public defender.

Liverpool v. City of New York, No. 19-CV-5527 (CM), 2019 WL 3745734, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 7, 2019) (citing, *inter alia*, *Nicholas v. Goord*, 430 F.3d 652, 656 n.7 (2d Cir. 2005)); see also *id.* at *3 (noting that the plaintiff “has not stated a § 1983 claim against” a BDS attorney, who is a “private part[y] who do[es] not work for any state or other government body”). Although Plaintiff claims that BDS attorney Regis prevented Plaintiff from seeing and accessing certain surveillance tape evidence in an effort to “insulate [the] seven arresting officers” (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 16), these claims neither sufficiently allege “concerted action” between Regis and “state representatives,” nor are they supported by any factual allegation in the Complaint or Amended Complaint. Given the wholly conclusory nature of Plaintiff’s assertion that Defendant Regis sought to protect the arresting officers, the Court cannot find any “special circumstance” that justifies deviating from the fundamental principle that Plaintiff’s court-appointed defense counsel cannot be sued as state actors under Section 1983.

*7 Therefore, Plaintiff’s Section 1983 claims against BDS and Regis are dismissed for failure to state a claim.

C. Claims Against NYPD Officers

When asserting claims under Section 1983 against government officials, “a plaintiff must plead that each Government-official defendant, through the official’s own individual actions, has violated the Constitution.” *Tangret v.*

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Bachmann, 983 F.3d 609, 616 (2d Cir. 2020) (quoting *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 676). In connection with his claims against NYPD 70th Precinct Detectives Winston, Higgins, Guzman, Jean Pierre, and Perrino, Plaintiff alleges that the detectives,

acting under the color of state law, also as arms to the (NYPD), in concert with the [BDS], in a Sin Qua Non to insulate seven arresting officers police misconduct by suppressing exculpatory impeaching evidence, falsifying arrest reports, and allowing inadmissible tainted / manufactured evidence during plaintiff's grand jury proceedings. [The detectives] amplified their conduct by excluding two crucial arresting officers, (William Chow) [], (Elisa Battista) police misconduct, obstructed the due course of justice. [The detectives] dissuaded arresting officers from telling the truth during secretive meeting of the minds, while forwarding false reports to the grand jury resulting in perjury of witnesses to deprive, oppress, annoy, wantonly motivated to do plaintiff harm in order to insulate seven arresting officers['] police misconduct in order to obtain a collateral objective that's outside legitimate ends of process.

(Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 27–28.)¹⁴ As to supervisory officers Captain White, Lieutenant Watson, and Sergeant Moode, Plaintiff alleges simply that they “failed t[o] intervene to prevent such violations [by the IAB] from occurring[,] resulting in injuries of fraudulent concealment [and] [subjecting] [P]laintiff [to] discovery harm that was suffered in deception to delay in bring[ing] [] suit by keeping investigation reports from [P]laintiff.” (*Id.* at 39.)

¹⁴ In an affirmation attached to his Amended Complaint, Plaintiff asserts further allegations against Detectives Winston, Higgins, Guzman, Jean Pierre, and Perrino, but these allegations are

similarly vague and fail to allege the detectives’ personal involvement. (*See* Dkt. 24-2, at 3–7.)

To the extent Plaintiff argues that his arrest and criminal charges were premised on the presentation of “manufactured evidence” during grand jury proceedings, the Court already dismissed such a claim in *Walker v. Raja*, finding that “the evidence overwhelmingly supports a finding that Plaintiff robbed the store with a firearm,” and thus Plaintiff cannot establish that “fabricated evidence le[d] to a false charge against him.” *See* 2020 WL 606788, at *10. Furthermore, to the extent this claim calls into question the validity of Plaintiff’s conviction, it is barred by the favorable termination rule set forth in *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486–87 (1994), which holds that a state prisoner’s Section 1983 action is barred if success in that action would necessarily demonstrate the invalidity of a criminal conviction or sentence. *see Wilkinson v. Dotson*, 544 U.S. 74, 81–82 (2005) (“[A] state prisoner’s § 1983 action is barred (absent prior invalidation)—no matter the relief sought (damages or equitable relief), no matter the target of the prisoner’s suit (state conduct leading to conviction or internal prison proceedings)—if success in that action would necessarily demonstrate the invalidity of confinement or its duration.” (emphasis removed)). Lastly, Plaintiff’s general, conclusory statements fail to allege the individual officers’ personal conduct that led to the deprivation of Plaintiff’s constitutional rights. In fact, Plaintiff fails to state *any* factual allegations as to Detectives Rivera and Vandross of the 67th precinct, despite naming them as Defendants in the Amended Complaint.

*8 Plaintiff’s claims against the individual NYPD officers of the 70th Precinct are thus dismissed, with leave to replead facts relating to their individual conduct, provided that any repleaded allegations do not relate to the due-process claim the Court has already dismissed in *Walker v. Raja*. *See* 2020 WL 606788, at *10.

D. Claims against CCRB Employees

To the extent Plaintiff brings claims against CCRB employees—Chairman Frank Davie, employees A. Wassim and George Alexander, and panel members M. Rivardene and S. Carcetera—for their involvement in the allegedly defective investigation into Plaintiff’s arresting officers, the claims are dismissed for lack of personal involvement and for failure to state a claim. First, with respect to Defendants Davie, Alexander, Rivardene, and Carcetera, Plaintiff alleges only that they participated in the CCRB’s decision absolving the

arresting officers of responsibility, which, in itself, does not constitute a violation of Plaintiff's rights. As to CCRB investigator A. Wassim, Plaintiff alleges:

(CCRB) field investigator, (A. Wassim) interrogated plaintiff's Brooklyn Public Defender, (Danielle Regis) and with a conscious disregard withheld records of interrogations, an overt act in concealing meetings of the minds that exhibited deliberate indifference by turning their heads to the obvious by disavowing, exculpatory, probative, impeaching evidence in interference with state and federal Court proceedings, unlawful actions motivated by an intent to deprive plaintiff Equal protection of the laws. Defendants refrained and dissuaded arresting officers from giving the truth, concerning accurate statements involving the plaintiff incident on, (Jan 8. 2017) resulting in false oral and written statements preventing an honest investigation when false and defamatory statements of facts in their final determination caused a deprivation of plaintiff's civil rights, pursuant to, 42 USC § 1985, while inconsistent with the, IAB investigation holding a different set of arresting officers in their investigation, violation of plaintiff's Due process. Private actors acted in concert with the IAB and Corporation Counsel to inflict an unconstitutional Injury, causing damages[.]

(Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 33.) Beyond the conclusory statements couched in legal terminology, Plaintiff has failed to explain exactly what "truth" Defendant Wassim dissuaded the officers from telling, and what "false and defamatory statements" were induced. Without more, the claim against Defendant Wassim cannot proceed.

Furthermore, Plaintiff fails to allege the violation of any constitutional right in connection with the CCRB

investigation and final decision. "It is well[-]established that there is no constitutional right to an investigation by government officials." *Troy v. City of New York*, No. 13-CV-5082 (AJN), 2014 WL 4804479, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Sept. 25, 2014) (internal quotations, alterations, and citations omitted); see also *Koulikina v. City of New York*, 559 F. Supp. 2d 300, 316 (S.D.N.Y. 2008) ("[T]here is no federal constitutional right to a[] [CCRB] investigation." (citing *Blount v. Swiderski*, No. 03-CV-0023 (ENV), 2006 WL 3314635 at *12 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 14, 2006)); *McCaffrey v. City of New York*, 2013 WL 494025, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 7, 2013) ("[A] 'failure to investigate' is not independently cognizable as a stand-alone claim[.]"). Plaintiff thus lacks an actionable claim against the CCRB, the IAB, and their employees for allegedly failing to investigate his claims against the arresting officers.

*9 Therefore, Plaintiff's claims against CCRB Chairman Davie, employees A. Wassim and George Alexander, and panel members M. Rivardene and S. Carcetera are dismissed.

E. Monell Claims Against the City

Plaintiff alleges that the City failed to protect his constitutional rights by, *inter alia*, "fail[ing] to train and supervise" its employees, "creating and contin[uing] in policies or customs upon having a conscious disregard in private and government municipalities in protecting plaintiff's (Const Rights)," and failing to

set[] in place a Commission (Watchdog agency) in preventing private and government entity's in mishandling, and disavowing information involving seven arresting officers police misconduct, revealed upon their investigative work (Collectively) by subpoenaing records resulting in overt acts by withholding, Aided cards, doctor[ing] investigative records, video surveillance tapes, TRI audio radio runs, and disciplinary records[.]

(Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 23–25.)

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Plaintiff's claims against the City of the New York cannot proceed. A municipality can be liable under [Section 1983](#) if the plaintiff can show that a municipal policy or custom caused the deprivation of his constitutional rights. *see Monell v. Dep't of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 690–91 (1978). Four types of practices may give rise to a [Section 1983](#) claim against a municipality:

- (1) a formally adopted municipal policy;
- (2) the actions or decisions of a municipal official with final policymaking authority;
- (3) a practice so persistent and widespread that it constitutes a custom or usage;
- and (4) a failure by official policy-makers to properly train or supervise subordinates to such an extent that it amounts to deliberate indifference.

Doe v. City of New York, No. 18-CV-670 (ARR) (JO), 2018 WL 3824133, at *8 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 9, 2018) (internal quotation marks and citation omitted); *Safran v. Singas*, No. 20-CV-4537 (PKC) (SMG), 2020 WL 7125232, at *4 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 4, 2020) (citation omitted). Critically, “a prerequisite to municipal liability under *Monell* is an underlying constitutional violation by a state actor.” *Henry-Lee v. City of New York*, 746 F. Supp. 2d 546, 567 (S.D.N.Y. 2010). As the Second Circuit has noted, “*Monell* does not provide a separate cause of action for the failure by the government to train its employees; it *extends* liability to a municipal organization where that organization's failure to train, or the policies or customs that it has sanctioned, led to an independent constitutional violation.” *Segal v. City of New York*, 459 F.3d 207, 219 (2d Cir. 2006); *see also id.* (noting that once a “district court properly [finds] no underlying constitutional violation, its decision not to address the municipal defendants’ liability under *Monell* [is] entirely correct”).

1. Underlying Constitutional Violation

Plaintiff purports to bring claims under the Sixth, Fifth, and Fourteenth Amendments, but fails to allege constitutional violations by any state actor.

Plaintiff fails to state a Six Amendment claim.

To prevail on a claim for denial of the constitutional right to a fair trial, a plaintiff must demonstrate that “(1) an investigating official (2) fabricates information (3) that is likely to influence a jury's verdict, (4) forwards that information to prosecutors, and (5) the plaintiff suffers a deprivation of life, liberty, or property as a result.”

*10 *Case v. City of New York*, 408 F. Supp. 3d 313, 322–23 (S.D.N.Y. 2019) (quoting *Carvalho v. City of New York*, 732 F. App'x 18, 24 (2d Cir. 2018) (summary order)). The fabricated information must be “both false and likely to influence a jury's decision.” *Garnett v. Undercover Officer C0039*, 838 F.3d 265, 280 (2d Cir. 2016). Plaintiff has failed to sufficiently allege any element of a Sixth Amendment violation. As discussed, he offers only conclusory assertions that evidence was “manufactured” by NYPD officers and others without providing any factual allegations to support these claims, such as what evidence was allegedly fabricated and forwarded to prosecutors, by whom, and when, and how that evidence might have affected a jury's verdict. Furthermore, to the extent Plaintiff alleges that NYPD officers mishandled investigations leading up to his criminal charges, “in the context of [§ 1983](#), allegations of officers’ failure to investigate are considered under the rubric of false imprisonment, false arrest, or malicious prosecution.” *Campbell v. Giuliani*, No. 99-CV-2603 (JG), 2000 WL 194815, at *3 n.6 (E.D.N.Y. Feb. 16, 2000) (citing *Mistretta v. Prokesch*, 5 F. Supp. 2d 128, 135 (E.D.N.Y. 1998)); *see also Luck v. Westchester Med. Ctr.*, No. 17-CV-9110 (NSR), 2020 WL 564635, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 4, 2020) (collecting cases). For the same reasons set forth in *Walker v. Raja*, Plaintiff fails here too to state a claim for false imprisonment, false arrest, or malicious prosecution. Thus, Plaintiff's Sixth Amendment claims are dismissed.

As to any Fifth Amendment claims Plaintiff seeks to bring, the “Fifth Amendment only applies to claims against the federal government,” and not the Defendants in this case. *see Vaheer v. Town of Orangetown*, 916 F. Supp. 2d 404, 412 n.1 (S.D.N.Y. 2013). Any Fifth Amendment claims are thus dismissed.

Plaintiff's claims of Fourteenth Amendment violations pursuant to [Section 1983](#) are also dismissed for failure to state a claim. First, to the extent Plaintiff alleges an equal-protection violation, he has failed to make the requisite factual allegations. “To prove a violation of the Equal Protection Clause ... [,] a plaintiff must demonstrate that he was treated differently than others similarly situated as a result of intentional or purposeful discrimination ... [and] that the

disparity in treatment cannot survive the appropriate level of scrutiny[.]” *Phillips v. Girdich*, 408 F.3d 124, 129 (2d Cir. 2005) (citations omitted). Plaintiff has not alleged facts from which to infer that Defendants acted with any racial or otherwise impermissible animus, or that Plaintiff was treated differently from any similarly situated persons.

Furthermore, as discussed above, to the extent Plaintiff argues that his procedural due process rights were violated by the mishandling of investigations into his claims against the officers by the CCRB, the IAB, and their employees, these allegations do not give rise to a constitutional violation. *See supra* Section I.D.

Nor does the alleged withholding of evidence and alteration of video surveillance footage in *Walker v. Raja* amount to a constitutional violation. Though Plaintiff alleges that Defendants withheld evidence regarding Officers Chow's and Battista's involvement in the January 2017 altercation, Plaintiff faced no barriers in adding Officers Chow and Battista as Defendants in his amended complaint in *Walker v. Raja*. In fact, the excessive force claims in that case against the NYPD Officers, including Officers Chow and Battista, are currently pending trial. Though Plaintiff was not able to name Officers Chow and Battista as defendants as early as he otherwise may have liked, this delay does not violate Plaintiff's constitutional rights. *Cf. Davis v. Goord*, 320 F.3d 346, 352 (2d Cir. 2003) (“Mere delay in being able to work on one's legal action or communicate with the courts does not rise to the level of a constitutional violation.” (internal quotations and citation omitted)); *see also Smith v. Annucci*, No. 18-CV-1107 (DNH) (DJS), 2019 WL 11727264, at *4–5 (N.D.N.Y. Jan. 16, 2019) (“A hypothetical injury is not sufficient to state a claim for violation of the right of access to the courts. Instead, a plaintiff must demonstrate actual injury by establishing that the denial hindered his efforts to pursue a non-frivolous legal claim.” (internal quotations and citations omitted)).

*11 Finally, to the extent Plaintiff wishes to hold the Defendant NYPD Officers and/or Corporation Counsel accountable for “derelict tactics” during discovery, the correct mechanism through which to do so is moving for sanctions in that case, which Plaintiff has already, albeit unsuccessfully, done. *See* Motion for Sanctions, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (PKC) (LB) (E.D.N.Y. Mar. 4, 2019), ECF No. 93; 4/2/2019 Order, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (PKC) (LB) (E.D.N.Y. Apr. 2, 2019), ECF No. 95. And as discussed above, the issue of the allegedly doctored video evidence

was addressed and rejected by the Court in *Walker v. Raja*. *See, e.g., Walker*, 2020 WL 606788, at *3 n.6; Transcript of 8/11/2020 Pretrial Conference, *Walker v. Raja*, No. 17-CV-5202 (E.D.N.Y. Aug. 11, 2020), at 25:15–24 (the Court stating: “The bottom line is I have not seen any evidence, Mr. Walker, about the tapes to show that this tape has been doctored. I have viewed the video surveillance a number of times and it certainly depicts the event that you are complaining about in which you say that the officers use excessive force. And obviously, I relied in part o[n] my viewing of that video surveillance to allow your excessive force claim to go through. So at this point, again I will just reiterate, that I do not see any basis for your claim that the video surveillance footage was doctored.”).

In sum, Plaintiff has failed to sufficiently allege a constitutional violation by any state actor, which, in itself, requires dismissal of his *Monell* claims against the City.

2. Custom or Policy

Even if this were not the case, the allegations in Plaintiff's Amended Complaint do not give rise to a *Monell* claim against the City. Plaintiff proffers two theories of liability against the City under *Monell*: that the City (1) failed to train and supervise its employees, exhibited deliberate indifference to Plaintiff's rights, and created a policy or custom that resulted in the deprivation of Plaintiff's rights (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 23–24); and (2) consciously disregarded Plaintiff's equal-protection and due-process rights, and rights under the ADA, by failing to establish an independent Commission to investigate Plaintiff's claims against the officers (*id.* at 24–25). (*see also id.* at 14 (“Plaintiff advance[s] two theories of municipal liability. First asserts that the City has a custom of zealously promoting debating science in mishandling investigations failed to train employees[.]”)

However, Plaintiff offers only conclusory statements in support of his claims that the City failed to train and supervise its employees or created a policy or custom that resulted in the deprivation of Plaintiff's rights. (*See, e.g., Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 23–24.*) Plaintiff argues, for example, that the City “knew of the moral certain[t]y that private and government superiors and their subordinates would acquire legally blind individuals (clients),” and that the failure to train subordinates pursuant to the ADA “will virtually always lead to a substantial violation[], in Due process [and] Equal protection[.]” (*Id.* at 12.) Plaintiff also

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argues that the City failed to properly train its agencies, presumably the CCRB and the IAB, “in handling police misconduct allegations and records,” thereby insulating the seven arresting officers and violating Plaintiff’s Fourth and Fourteenth Amendment rights. (*Id.* at 13.) Such “boilerplate assertion[s]” are insufficient to state a *Monell* claim. *see Dumel v. Westchester County*, No. 19-CV-2161 (KMK), 2021 WL 738365, at *6 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 25, 2021) (collecting cases); *Triano v. Town of Harrison*, 895 F. Supp. 2d 526, 540 (S.D.N.Y. 2012) (same). Nor does the decision against establishing an independent Commission (*e.g.*, Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 24–25)—a discretionary choice by the City—arise to a conscious disregard of Plaintiff’s rights. *see Doe*, 2018 WL 3824133, at *8.

Therefore, Plaintiff’s *Monell* claims against the City are dismissed for failure to state a claim. *see Johnson v. City of New York*, No. 18-CV-4030 (MKB), 2020 WL 249100, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. Jan. 16, 2020) (dismissing a *Monell* claim because the plaintiff failed to allege facts “to support an inference that the City had an official policy or custom that caused a violation of any federally protected right”).

II. Sections 1985 and 1986

*12 To the extent Plaintiff alleges a conspiracy to deprive him of constitutional rights under Sections 1985 and 1986, those claims are dismissed as to all Defendants.

To state a civil rights conspiracy under § 1985(3), a plaintiff must allege: 1) a conspiracy; 2) for the purpose of depriving, either directly or indirectly, any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or of equal privileges and immunities under the laws; and 3) an act in furtherance of the conspiracy; 4) whereby a person is either injured in his person or property or deprived of any right or privilege of a citizen of the United States. A section 1985(3) conspiracy must also be motivated by some racial or perhaps otherwise class-based, invidious discriminatory animus behind the conspirators’ action.

Britt v. Garcia, 457 F.3d 264, 270 n.4 (2d Cir. 2006) (internal quotations and citations omitted); *see also Brito v. Arthur*, 403 F. App’x 620, 621 (2d Cir. 2010) (summary order) (“To state a conspiracy claim under 42 U.S.C. § 1985, Appellant must have alleged: (1) some racial or other class-based discriminatory animus underlying the Appellees’ actions; and (2) that the conspiracy was aimed at interfering with Appellant’s protected rights.” (citing *Bray v. Alexandria Women’s Health Clinic*, 506 U.S. 263, 268 (1993))).

With respect to his claims under Sections 1985 and 1986, Plaintiff alleges that Defendants

held secret meetings of the minds, leading to issuing subpoenas, conducting interrogations, communication through e-mails, coming into contact, and further overt acts in the suppression of exculpatory evidence, unreasonably prolonging investigations, while doctoring records, video, audio recordings, falsifying reports and dissuading arresting officers from telling the truth, fraudulent concealment caused plaintiff to suffer possible discovery deception wrongly deceived.

(Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 11–12.)

These allegations plainly fail to state a claim under Section 1985(3). First, they are “nothing more than conclusory allegations of a conspiracy between and among Defendants.” *see DuBois v. Bedford-Flatbush Chiropractic, P.C.*, 409 F. Supp. 3d 62, 67 (E.D.N.Y. 2019). Second, they do not suggest any agreement to violate constitutional rights based on class-based discriminatory animus. *see Brito*, 403 F. App’x at 621. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s Section 1985 claim must be dismissed. *see Gallop v. Cheney*, 642 F.3d 364, 369 (2d Cir. 2011) (finding allegations of conspiracy “baseless” where the plaintiff “offer[ed] not a single fact to corroborate her allegation of a ‘meeting of the minds’ among the conspirators”); *Webb v. Goord*, 340 F.3d 105, 110–11 (2d Cir. 2003) (to maintain a conspiracy action, the plaintiff “must provide some factual basis supporting a meeting of the

minds”); *Gyadu v. Hartford Ins. Co.*, 197 F.3d 590, 591 (2d Cir. 1999) (per curiam).

Since Plaintiff’s Section 1985 conspiracy claim fails, his Section 1986 claim also fails. *see Graham v. Henderson*, 89 F.3d 75, 82 (2d Cir. 1996) (“[A] § 1986 claim is contingent on a valid § 1985 claim[.]”); *see also Wang v. Off. of Pro. Med. Conduct*, 228 F. App’x 17, 19 (2d Cir. 2007) (summary order).¹⁵

¹⁵ 42 U.S.C. § 1986 creates civil liability for failing to prevent actions taken pursuant to a § 1985 conspiracy: “Every person who, having knowledge that any of the wrongs conspired to be done, and mentioned in section 1985 of this title, are about to be committed, and having power to prevent or aid in preventing the commission of the same, neglects or refuses so to do, if such wrongful act be committed, shall be liable to the party injured, or his legal representatives, for all damages caused by such wrongful act, which such person by reasonable diligence could have prevented” 42 U.S.C. § 1986.

*13 Therefore, Plaintiff’s Section 1985 and 1986 claims are dismissed for failure to state a claim.

III. ADA and Rehabilitation Act

Plaintiff alleges that the City failed “to implement adequate training courses to [BDS] in safeguarding [P]laintiff’s [rights] pursuant to [the] ADA [and] Rehabilitation Act[.]” (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 30.) He asserts that the City should have “implemented polic[ies], or customs fit in training Court appointed attorneys when faced with representing qualified individuals” (*id.*), and that BDS attorney Regis’s meeting with Plaintiff without “a qualified interpreter (advocate)” and “any auxiliary aids and devices for [P]laintiff’s disability” violated Plaintiff’s rights (*id.* at 31).

Under Title II of the ADA, “no qualified individual with a disability shall, by reason of such disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of a public entity, or be subjected to discrimination by any such entity.” 42 U.S.C. § 12132. Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act similarly provides that “[n]o otherwise qualified individual with a disability in the United States ... shall, solely by reason of her or his disability, be excluded from the participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or

activity receiving Federal financial assistance.” 29 U.S.C. § 794(a); *see also Harris v. Mills*, 572 F.3d 66, 73 (2d Cir. 2009) (citing, *inter alia*, 29 U.S.C. § 794(a)). “In most cases, the standards are the same for actions under both statutes.” *Harris*, 572 F.3d at 73 (internal quotations, alteration, and citation omitted). The Court thus analyzes Plaintiff’s claims with reference only to Title II of the ADA, but the same analysis applies for any claim under the Rehabilitation Act.

To assert a claim under Title II, Plaintiff “must demonstrate that ‘(1) he is a qualified individual with a disability; (2) [Defendants] [are] subject to [the statute]; and (3) he was denied the opportunity to participate in or benefit from [] [D]efendant[s]’ services, programs, or activities, or was otherwise discriminated against by [D]efendant[s] because of his disability.” *Disabled in Action v. Bd. of Elections*, 752 F.3d 189, 196–97 (2d Cir. 2014) (footnote omitted) (quoting *McElwee v. County of Orange*, 700 F.3d 635, 640 (2d Cir. 2012)). An ADA “plaintiff may base [his] discrimination claim on one of three theories of liability: disparate treatment, disparate impact, or failure to make a reasonable accommodation.” *Davis v. Shah*, 821 F.3d 231, 260 (2d Cir. 2016); *see also Disabled in Action*, 752 F.3d 189, 197 (2d Cir. 2014) (ellipsis omitted) (“To assure meaningful access, ‘reasonable accommodations in the [public entity]’s program may have to be made.’ ” (quoting *Henrietta D. v. Bloomberg*, 331 F.3d 261, 273 (2d Cir. 2003))).

Under the applicable standards, there are several limitations to Plaintiff’s ADA claims. First, Title II claims may proceed against individuals only if they are government officers acting in their official capacity. *see Harris*, 572 F.3d at 72. Plaintiff thus cannot bring an ADA claim against BDS attorney Regis, a private individual (who does not qualify as a state actor, as previously discussed). Plaintiff’s ADA claim against BDS attorney Regis is therefore dismissed. *see Green v. City of New York*, 465 F.3d 65, 76 (2d Cir. 2006) (affirming dismissal of ADA claim against a private individual).

*14 Second, “Title II applies only to state and local governments, their instrumentalities, and commuter authorities.” *Pierce v. Fordham Univ., Inc.*, 692 F. App’x 644, 646 (2d Cir. 2017) (summary order) (citing 42 U.S.C. §§ 12131, 12132; *Mary Jo C. v. N.Y. State & Local Ret. Sys.*, 707 F.3d 144, 162–63 (2d Cir. 2013)). The Second Circuit interprets “ ‘instrumentality’ ... as referring to a creature of a state or municipality.” *Green*, 465 F.3d at 79. A private entity “performing services pursuant to a contract with a municipality[,] even if it does so according

to the municipality's rules and under its direction, is not a creature of any governmental entity.” *Id.* As discussed above in the dismissal of § 1983 claims against BDS, public defender organizations are private entities. Thus, Plaintiff's ADA claims against BDS are similarly dismissed. *see Browdy v. Karpe*, 131 F. App'x 751, 753–54 (2d Cir. 2005) (summary order) (“[Plaintiff's] ADA claims also were properly dismissed because he has sued his [public defenders], not [a] public entity[.]”).

Third, “it is well[-]settled that monetary damages are [] available under Title II of the ADA [only] where the Plaintiff is able to demonstrate intentional discrimination.” *Frank v. Sachem Sch. Dist.*, 84 F. Supp. 3d 172, 186 (E.D.N.Y. 2015) (citing *Loeffler v. Staten Island Univ. Hosp.*, 582 F.3d 268, 275 (2d Cir. 2009)), *aff'd*, 633 F. App'x 14 (2d Cir. 2016) (summary order). To prevail on a claim for intentional discrimination under Title II, “a plaintiff must prove a policymaker's ‘deliberate indifference to the rights secured the disabled by those statutes,’ in addition to the other elements of a Title II claim.” *Gershanow v. City of Rockland*, No. 11-CV-8174 (CS), 2014 WL 1099821, at *4 (S.D.N.Y. Mar. 20, 2014) (quoting *KM ex rel. D.G. v. Hyde Park Cent. Sch. Dist.*, 381 F. Supp. 2d 343, 358 (S.D.N.Y. 2005)).

Unless Plaintiff properly pleads the City's intentional discrimination to his rights secured by the ADA and Rehabilitation Act, Plaintiff may claim only injunctive relief. Plaintiff's ADA and Rehabilitation Act claims against the City are thus dismissed, with leave to replead. If Plaintiff seeks to replead his claims under the ADA and Rehabilitation Act, he should make sure to identify the program, benefit, or activity that he was denied the ability to participate in due to his disability.

IV. State-Law Claims

To the extent Plaintiff purports to bring state-law claims for intentional infliction of emotional distress (“IIED”), respondeat superior, or negligence (*see* Dkt. 26, at 4), these claims are dismissed with leave to replead.

A. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress

“Under New York Law, [IIED] has four elements: ‘(i) extreme and outrageous conduct; (ii) intent to cause, or disregard of a substantial possibility of causing, severe emotional distress; (iii) a causal connection between the conduct and injury; and (iv) severe emotional distress.’ ” *Saleh v. United States*, No. 12-CV-4598 (KBF), 2013 WL 5439140, at *11 (S.D.N.Y.

Sept. 27, 2013) (quoting *Howell v. New York Post Co.*, 81 N.Y.2d 115, 121 (1993)). “Whether the alleged conduct is sufficiently extreme and outrageous is a matter of law for the courts to decide.” *Frigerio v. United States*, No. 10-CV-9086 (SAS), 2011 WL 3163330, at *9 (S.D.N.Y. July 22, 2011). The extreme and outrageous requirement is met “only where the conduct has been so outrageous in character, and so extreme in degree, as to go beyond all possible bounds of decency, and to be regarded as atrocious, and utterly intolerable in a civilized society.” *Id.* (internal quotations and citations omitted). “[T]he requirements of the rule are rigorous, and difficult to satisfy. Given the ‘rigorous’ requirements, courts often dismiss claims under the ‘extreme and outrageous conduct’ prong as a matter of law.” *Reid v. Sack*, No. 20-CV-1817 (VM), 2021 WL 100490, at *5 (S.D.N.Y. Jan. 12, 2021) (quoting *Bender v. City of New York*, 78 F.3d 787, 790 (2d Cir. 1996)).

*15 Plaintiff fails to allege that Defendants engaged in extreme and outrageous conduct with the intent to cause him emotional distress, or that he suffered emotional distress as a result of their conduct. To the extent Plaintiff's claim is that some Defendants engaged in extreme and outrageous conduct by “manufacturing” or “doctoring” evidence, that conclusory assertion, as previously discussed, is insufficient. Plaintiff's IIED claim therefore is dismissed.

B. Respondeat Superior

Because Plaintiff has not demonstrated an “entitlement to recover against [any City] employee,” his claim against the City under the doctrine of respondeat superior fails. *see Ferreira v. City of Binghamton*, 975 F.3d 255, 278 (2d Cir. 2020).

C. Negligence

Plaintiff asserts that the City “was grossly negligent upon setting in place a contractual agreement between, (the City) and [BDS].” (Am. Compl., Dkt. 24-1, at 29.) Under New York law, an essential element of a negligence claim against a municipality is a “a special duty to the injured person, in contrast to a general duty owed to the public.” *Ferreira*, 975 F.3d at 283 (quoting *McLean v. City of New York*, 12 N.Y.3d 194, 199 (2009)), *certified question accepted*, 35 N.Y.3d 1105 (2020).

New York courts have recognized the existence of such a duty where either “(1) the plaintiff belonged to a class for whose benefit a statute was enacted; (2) the

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government entity voluntarily assumed a duty to the plaintiff beyond what was owed to the public generally; or (3) the municipality took positive control of a known and dangerous safety condition.”

Id. at 281 (quoting *Applewhite v. Accuhealth, Inc.*, 972 N.Y.S.2d 169, 173 (2013)). Plaintiff has alleged no such duty. His negligence claim against the City is therefore dismissed with leave to replead.

V. Leave to Amend

In light of Plaintiff’s *pro se* status, the Court grants Plaintiff leave to file a Second Amended Complaint within sixty (60) days of this Memorandum and Order. “Under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(c)(3), a district court may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over state-law claims when it has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction.” *Liverpool*, 2019 WL 3745734, at *3 n.2 (internal quotations omitted). Because the Court grants Plaintiff leave to replead his federal claims, Plaintiff is also granted leave to replead his state-law claims.

Plaintiff’s leave to amend his pleadings is subject to the following limits: (1) Plaintiff should not assert § 1983 claims against the CCRB, IAB, Corporation Counsel, and BDS because, as discussed above, they are non-suable entities under § 1983; (2) Plaintiff should not assert claims relating to the CCRB or IAB investigations against the arresting officers because, as discussed above, there is no constitutional right to a government investigation; (3) Plaintiff should not assert claims relating to the delayed disclosure of Officers Chow’s and Battista’s involvement in his arrest because, as discussed above, Plaintiff suffered no prejudice and was able to timely add them as defendants in *Walker v. Raja*; (4) Plaintiff should not re-assert any claim that surveillance videotape was “doctored,” or that “manufactured” or “fabricated” evidence was produced or introduced during grand jury proceedings; and (5) Plaintiff should not assert due process claims relating to his underlying arrest and indictment, as the Court has already determined in *Walker v. Raja* that “the evidence overwhelmingly supports a finding that Plaintiff robbed the store with a firearm,” *Walker*, 2020 WL 606788, at *10. *see Hunt v. All. N. Am. Gov’t Income Trust, Inc.*, 159 F.3d 723, 728 (2d Cir. 1998) (“[I]t is proper to deny leave to replead where there is no merit in the proposed amendments or amendment would be futile.”).

*16 Plaintiff is advised that the Second Amended Complaint will completely replace the Amended Complaint, must be

captioned “Second Amended Complaint,” and shall bear the same docket number as this Memorandum and Order. Plaintiff is also advised that he should submit only one filing constituting his Second Amended Complaint, and that such filing need not include reproductions of court opinions to which Plaintiff cites. Plaintiff need not, and should not, file additional affirmations (*e.g.*, Dkts. 24-2, 26, 27) in connection with the Second Amended Complaint, and should submit only one copy of all further filings in this case. Furthermore, Plaintiff’s Second Amended Complaint should reference only exhibits and documents filed in this action and bearing the same docket number as this Memorandum and Order.

Although the Court is obliged to allow Plaintiff to amend his complaint at least once “when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated,” *Shomo v. City of New York*, 579 F.3d 176, 183 (2d Cir. 2009) (internal quotation marks omitted), Plaintiff should proceed in good faith and he must refrain from setting forth conclusory statements (*i.e.*, statements not based on specific factual allegations) in support of his claims and repeating any claims that have been dismissed by this Order.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Amended Complaint is dismissed in its entirety for failure to state a claim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A(b) and 1915(e)(2)(B). However, the Court grants Plaintiff’s motion to proceed IFP and leave to file a Second Amended Complaint within sixty (60) days, as set forth above. All further proceedings shall be stayed for sixty (60) days or until Plaintiff files a Second Amended Complaint, whichever is earlier. If Plaintiff fails to file a Second Amended Complaint within the time allowed or fails to show good cause why he cannot, the Court shall direct the Clerk of Court to enter judgment and close this case.

The Court certifies pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(3) that any appeal from this order would not be taken in good faith and therefore IFP status is denied for the purpose of an appeal. *Coppedge v. United States*, 369 U.S. 438, 444–45 (1962).

SO ORDERED.

All Citations

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United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

Doran ALLEN, Plaintiff-Appellant,
v.
Scott M. STRINGER, New York City Comptroller,
Warden AMKC-C-95, Defendants-Appellees.

20-3953

I

September 30, 2021

Appeal from a judgment of the United States District Court
for the Southern District of New York (Stanton, J.).

**UPON DUE CONSIDERATION, IT IS HEREBY
ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED** that the
judgment of the district court is **AFFIRMED**.

Attorneys and Law Firms

FOR PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT: Doran Allen, pro se,
Ossining NY.

FOR DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES: No appearance.

PRESENT: RICHARD C. WESLEY, RICHARD J.
SULLIVAN, Circuit Judges, JOHN G. KOELTL, District
Judge.*

* Judge John G. Koeltl of the United States District
Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting
by designation.

SUMMARY ORDER

Appellant Doran Allen, proceeding pro se, sued Scott M. Stringer, in his capacity as New York City Comptroller, and the unnamed warden of the Rikers Island Anna M. Kross Center (“AMKC”) under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for violations of the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Allen alleges that, while he was detained at AMKC, a corrections officer refused to help him carry breakfast trays, causing him to slip and fall on broken stairs, injuring himself. The district court dismissed the complaint sua sponte for failure to state a claim. We assume the parties’ familiarity with the underlying

facts, the procedural history of the case, and the issues on appeal.

We review de novo a district court’s sua sponte dismissal of a complaint under 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2). *Zaleski v. Burns*, 606 F.3d 51, 52 (2d Cir. 2010). Under that statute, the district court must dismiss a complaint filed in forma pauperis if it determines that the action “(i) is frivolous or malicious; (ii) fails to state a claim on which relief may be granted; or (iii) seeks monetary relief against a defendant who is immune from such relief.” 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(2)(B). To avoid dismissal, a complaint must plead “enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007); see also *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (recognizing that “legal conclusions” and “[t]hreadbare recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported by mere conclusory statements, do not suffice” to plead a viable claim). Pro se submissions are reviewed with “special solicitude,” and “must be construed liberally and interpreted to raise the strongest arguments that they suggest.” *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 474–75 (2d Cir. 2006) (internal quotation marks and emphasis omitted).

Conditions-of-confinement claims brought by pretrial detainees are analyzed under the Fourteenth Amendment’s Due Process clause. *Darnell v. Pineiro*, 849 F.3d 17, 29 (2d Cir. 2017). To state such a claim, a plaintiff must satisfy both an objective prong and a subjective prong. See *id.* The objective prong requires “showing that the challenged conditions were sufficiently serious to constitute objective deprivations of the right to due process,” while the subjective prong requires “showing that [an] officer acted with at least deliberate indifference to the challenged conditions.” *Id.* (internal quotation marks omitted). If a conditions-of-confinement claim is predicated on an unsafe condition, a court will analyze “whether society considers the risk that the prisoner complains of to be so grave that it violates contemporary standards of decency to expose anyone unwillingly to such a risk.” *Helling v. McKinney*, 509 U.S. 25, 36 (1993).

Allen alleges that he slipped or tripped on broken stairs, causing him to fall. But while the existence of broken stairs could be deemed to constitute negligence on the part of the prison, broken stairs alone cannot satisfy the objective prong of a conditions-of-confinement claim. See *McCray v. Lee*, 963 F.3d 110, 120 (2d Cir. 2020) (explaining that the defendant’s complaint alleging unconstitutional conditions of

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confinement after a slip and fall in an icy prison yard did not show “exceptional circumstances” that would “elevate” the conditions “beyond the typical level of danger presented by a slippery sidewalk or a wet floor”). Because broken stairs cannot be considered a risk that is “so grave that it violates contemporary standards of decency,” Allen’s conditions-of-confinement claim was properly dismissed. *Helling*, 509 U.S. at 36.

*2 But even if it could be argued that Allen alleged an objectively serious condition, the district court properly dismissed Allen’s claims against Stringer and the AMKC warden due to the obvious deficiencies in Allen’s complaint. As the district court concluded, the suit against the warden in his official capacity was more properly a suit against the City of New York because Allen did not allege that the warden personally had done or failed to do anything that violated his rights. See *Hafer v. Melo*, 502 U.S. 21, 25 (1991) (“Suits against state officials in their official capacity... should be treated as suits against the State.”). Similarly, Stringer, as the New York City Comptroller, is sued in his official capacity. Allen was therefore obligated to allege sufficient facts showing that the Fourteenth Amendment violation occurred “pursuant to a municipal policy or custom,” *Patterson v. Cnty. of Oneida*, 375 F.3d 206, 226 (2d Cir. 2004) (citing, *inter alia*, *Monell v. Dep’t of Soc. Servs.*, 436 U.S. 658, 692–94 (1978)), or was caused by a “failure to train,” *Segal v. City of New York*, 459 F.3d 207, 219 (2d Cir. 2006) (citing *Monell*, 436 U.S. at 694). Allen did not allege any facts showing that the corrections officer acted pursuant to an unconstitutional policy or custom, or that the City of New York failed to train its corrections officers, as required for such a claim.

The district court also did not abuse its discretion by declining to exercise supplemental jurisdiction over any state-law claims because the district court properly dismissed Allen’s § 1983 claim, the only claim over which it had original jurisdiction. See *Kolari v. N.Y.-Presbyterian Hosp.*, 455 F.3d 118, 122 (2d Cir. 2006) (“[A] district court may decline to exercise supplemental jurisdiction if it has dismissed all claims over which it has original jurisdiction.” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

Finally, the district court did not err by denying Allen leave to amend his complaint. A district court should not dismiss a pro se plaintiff’s complaint without granting leave to amend “when a liberal reading of the complaint gives any indication that a valid claim might be stated.” *Cuoco v. Moritsugu*, 222 F.3d 99, 112 (2d Cir. 2000) (internal quotation marks omitted). As discussed above, the incident involving the corrections officer and the broken steps did not amount to a due process violation, and that deficiency in the complaint cannot not be cured. Accordingly, amendment would have been futile.

We have considered all of Allen’s remaining arguments and find them to be without merit. Accordingly, we **AFFIRM** the judgment of the district court.

All Citations

Not Reported in Fed. Rptr., 2021 WL 4472667

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2022 WL 728819
United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

Janina LAGUERRE, Plaintiff-Appellant,
v.
NATIONAL GRID USA, Defendant-Appellee.

No. 20-3901-cv
I
March 11, 2022

Appeal from a judgment of the United States District Court
for the Eastern District of New York ([Gershon, J.](#)).

**UPON DUE CONSIDERATION WHEREOF, IT IS
HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED**
that the judgment appealed from entered on October 23,
2020, is **AFFIRMED** in part, **REVERSED** in part, and
REMANDED for proceedings consistent with this order.

Attorneys and Law Firms

FOR APPELLANT: [Arthur Z. Schwartz](#), Advocates for
Justice, Chartered Attorneys, New York, NY.

FOR APPELLEE: [Patrick M. Collins](#), Ogletree, Deakins,
Nash, Smoak & Stewart, P.C., New York, NY.

PRESENT: [Michael H. Park](#), [Beth Robinson](#), Circuit Judges,
[Jed S. Rakoff](#), District Judge. *

* Judge Jed S. Rakoff, of the United States District
Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting
by designation.

SUMMARY ORDER

*1 Plaintiff-Appellant Janina Laguerre worked as a
Customer Service Representative (“CSR”) receiving inbound
calls for her employer, Defendant-Appellee National Grid
USA. Laguerre, who has lupus, alleged that National Grid
unlawfully discriminated against her on the basis of her
disability when it failed to accommodate her work-from-
home request or transfer her to a different position within the
company, in violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act
of 1990, 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.* (“ADA”); Section 504
of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, 29 U.S.C. § 794 (“Section
504”); the New York State Human Rights Law, *N.Y. Exec.*

L. § 290, et seq. (“NYSHRL”); and the New York City
Human Rights Law, *N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-101, et seq.*
 (“NYCHRL”). Laguerre appeals the district court’s grant of
summary judgment in favor of National Grid with respect to
Laguerre’s ADA claim and its pre-judgment order denying her
motion to re-open the summary judgment record for further
fact finding regarding National Grid’s post-pandemic shift to
remote work. ¹

¹ The district court dismissed Laguerre’s Section
504 claim because Laguerre did not produce
evidence that National Grid received federal
funding. Laguerre does not challenge the district
court’s disposition of her Section 504 claim in her
appellate briefing except to state in her recitation
of facts that “Appellee is a recipient of Federal
Funds.” Appellant’s Br. at 2. Laguerre did not
identify any evidence in the summary judgment
record regarding National Grid’s federal funding
that she contends the district court overlooked.
Accordingly, any challenge to the dismissal of
her Section 504 claim is waived, and we affirm
the court’s dismissal of that claim. *See Ahlers v.*
Rabinowitz, 684 F.3d 53, 66 (2d Cir. 2012) (holding
that “[i]ssues not sufficiently argued in the briefs
are considered waived”).

We assume the parties’ familiarity with the underlying facts,
procedural history, and arguments on appeal, to which we
refer only as necessary to explain our decision to **AFFIRM**
in part, **REVERSE** in part, and **REMAND** the matter to the
district court.

We review an order granting a motion for summary judgment
de novo, meaning without deference to the district court.
Sotomayor v. City of New York, 713 F.3d 163, 164 (2d Cir.
2013). “Summary judgment is proper only when, construing
the evidence in the light most favorable to the non-movant,
‘there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the
movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.’” *Doninger*
v. Niehoff, 642 F.3d 334, 344 (2d Cir. 2011) (quoting *Fed. R.*
Civ. P. 56(a)). ²

² Unless otherwise noted, in quoting caselaw, this
Order omits all alterations, citations, footnotes, and
internal quotation marks.

1. Laguerre’s ADA Claim

To establish a failure to accommodate claim under the ADA, a plaintiff must demonstrate: (1) the plaintiff is a person with a disability for purposes of the ADA; (2) an employer covered by the statute had notice of the plaintiff's disability; (3) with reasonable accommodation, the plaintiff could perform the essential functions of the job at issue; and (4) the employer has refused to make such an accommodation. *See, e.g., McMillan v. City of New York*, 711 F.3d 120, 125–26 (2d Cir. 2013). The parties do not dispute that Laguerre has produced sufficient evidence to establish the first and second elements. Our inquiry concerns the third and fourth prongs—whether Laguerre made a sufficient showing that, with reasonable accommodation, she could perform the essential functions of her position and that National Grid failed to make the appropriate accommodation. *See McBride v. BIC Consumer Prod. Mfg. Co.*, 583 F.3d 92, 97 (2d Cir. 2009).

*2 This Court uses “a two-step process to evaluate whether the failure to provide a proposed accommodation constitutes a violation of the ADA.” *Jackan v. N.Y. State Dep’t of Lab.*, 205 F.3d 562, 566 (2d Cir. 2000) (discussing allocation of burdens with respect to accommodations in ADA and Rehabilitation Act cases). The plaintiff bears the initial “burdens of both production and persuasion as to the existence of some accommodation” that would allow the plaintiff to perform the essential functions of the employment position, “including the existence of a vacant position for which [the plaintiff] is qualified.” *McBride*, 583 F.3d at 97. If the plaintiff meets this burden, then the analysis shifts to the second inquiry: whether the proposed accommodation is reasonable. “As to the requirement that an accommodation be reasonable, we have held that the plaintiff bears only a burden of production.” *Borkowski v. Valley Cent. Sch. Dist.*, 63 F.3d 131, 138 (2d Cir. 1995). Once done, the plaintiff “has made out a *prima facie* showing that a reasonable accommodation is available, and the risk of nonpersuasion falls on the defendant.” *Id.*

Laguerre alleges that National Grid discriminated against her by failing to reasonably accommodate her disability. *See* 42 U.S.C. § 12112(b)(5)(A) (defining “discriminat[ion] against a qualified individual on the basis of disability” under the ADA to include “not making reasonable accommodations to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual with a disability who is an applicant or employee, unless such covered entity can demonstrate that the accommodation would impose an undue hardship on the operation of the business of such covered entity”). In particular, Laguerre made two distinct accommodation requests: first, to be transferred from her position as a CSR

receiving inbound calls³ to a different, less stressful job at National Grid; and second, to work from home.

3 Laguerre contends that the district court erred in determining that her essential job duties entailed answering inbound customer calls, arguing that individuals with the job title of CSR perform a range of other functions at National Grid. However, she does not dispute that she was part of a discrete group of 155 CSRs employed by National Grid “whose job involves only taking inbound customer calls,” App’x at 310, and that she was employed specifically for that purpose. *See Stone v. City of Mount Vernon*, 118 F.3d 92, 99 (2d Cir. 1997) (finding that district court had improperly focused “solely on the *title* held by a person” rather than “on the fundamental job duties of the employment position the individual with a disability [holds or] desires”) (emphasis added). The district court correctly concluded Laguerre’s “position was as a CSR receiving inbound calls.” Special App’x at 12.

Construing the record evidence in the light most favorable to Laguerre, she did not meet her burden of production with respect to her request to transfer to a different position. Laguerre bears the burden to identify the existence, at or around the time when she sought her accommodation, of an existing vacant position to which she could have been reassigned. *See McBride*, 583 F.3d at 97–98; *see also Molina v. City of Rochester*, 764 F. App’x 49, 50–51 (2d Cir. 2019). Mere speculation that such a position existed, or that National Grid could have created such a position, is insufficient. *See Hicks v. Baines*, 593 F.3d 159, 166 (2d Cir. 2010) (“A party may not rely on mere speculation or conjecture as to the true nature of the facts to overcome a motion for summary judgment.”); *see also Norville v. Staten Island Univ. Hosp.*, 196 F.3d 89, 99 (2d Cir. 1999) (“[A]n employer need not reassign an employee if no position is vacant. Nor is the employer obliged to create a new position to accommodate the employee.”). Because Laguerre identifies no position at National Grid that was both “less stressful” and vacant during the relevant period, the district court did not err in awarding National Grid summary judgment with respect to this accommodation request. App’x at 324.

*3 Laguerre’s request to work from home is a closer question. Construing the evidence in the light most favorable to Laguerre, we conclude that she satisfied her burden of proposing a reasonable accommodation that would allow her

to continue performing the essential functions of her position (taking inbound calls) from home.⁴

⁴ Neither party contends that Laguerre needed to be physically present to perform the essential duties of her CSR job except insofar as National Grid contends that it lacked the technology to accommodate Laguerre's remote work request. For that reason, this case is distinguishable from those in which physical presence in the workplace was required to perform the "essential functions" of the positions at issue. *See, e.g., McBride*, 583 F.3d at 99 (explaining that pre-disability position and requested accommodation position "required the employee to be physically present in the manufacturing areas of BIC's facility where she would have been exposed to chemical fumes, a condition which would have been incompatible with McBride's disability and presumably ... could not have been ameliorated"); *see also Frantti v. New York*, 850 F. App'x 17, 20 (2d Cir. 2021) (concluding that the plaintiff "has not raised a genuine issue of material fact with respect to his ability to perform the essential functions of his job even with reasonable accommodations" when position required him to be "in the office and available on a consistent basis, for assignments and to communicate with coworkers and other parties" and his employer "could not technically accommodate remote work").

In discrimination claims based on an employer's alleged failure to accommodate, the plaintiff bears the initial burdens of both production and persuasion as to the existence of some accommodation that would allow the plaintiff to perform the essential functions of the job. *See McMillan*, 711 F.3d at 126. In clarifying the standard for plaintiffs seeking to prove employment discrimination claims under the ADA, we have explained: First, plaintiffs bear the burden of proving they are otherwise qualified; if an accommodation is needed, then plaintiffs must show, as part of their burden of persuasion, that an effective accommodation exists that would render them otherwise qualified. *Borkowski*, 63 F.3d at 139. Second, "[a]s to the requirement that an accommodation be reasonable, we have held that the plaintiff bears only a burden of production." *Id.* at 138. Notably, "[t]his burden ... is not a heavy one." *Id.* Rather, "[i]t is enough for the plaintiff to suggest the existence of a *plausible* accommodation, the costs of which, facially, do not clearly exceed its benefits." *Id.* (emphasis added). In other

words, the plaintiff need only show that an accommodation "seems reasonable on its face, *i.e.*, ordinarily or in the run of cases." *US Airways, Inc. v. Barnett*, 535 U.S. 391, 401 (2002). In sum, "[t]hese two requirements placed on the plaintiff will permit district courts to grant summary judgments for defendants in cases in which the plaintiff's proposal is either clearly ineffective or outlandishly costly." *Borkowski*, 63 F.3d at 139.

The record evidence supports Laguerre's position that an effective accommodation (remote work) existed, it was plausible for CSRs to work from home, and the technology to enable a work-from-home arrangement was not, on its face, unobtainable for National Grid.

*4 Specifically, the evidence demonstrates that CSRs at National Grid who perform functions other than receiving inbound customer calls have worked remotely, National Grid has piloted remote work positions in the past, and inbound calls can be routed to other call centers. The president of the union, who worked as a CSR in the call center for 25 years, also stated her belief that it was possible to route calls to other locations, and based on her experience, she did not see why calls could not be routed to a CSR's home:

In my opinion, and I was a CSR who worked on inbound calls for over 20 years, there is no reason why inbound calls cannot be routed to a [CSR's] home. [National Grid's] system reroutes calls to other Call Centers, sometimes to Syracuse, sometimes to Massachusetts, when there is an overload. The computer system, called CRIS, can be accessed [online]. Rerouted calls can easily be recorded. No confidential information is given during the course of such calls, such as Social Security numbers. At no time in discussions about Ms. Laguerre has [National Grid] explained why it could not allow her to do incoming call work at home.

App'x at 433.

Even if this evidence does not conclusively establish the reasonableness of the accommodation, viewing the evidence in Laguerre's favor, Laguerre met her modest burden of proposing a plausible accommodation, the cost of which, on its face, did not exceed its benefits.

Upon receiving Laguerre's request for accommodation, the burden shifted to National Grid to demonstrate that such accommodation was unreasonable or unduly burdensome. *McMillan*, 711 F.3d at 128 (“If a plaintiff suggests plausible accommodations, the burden of proof shifts to the defendant to demonstrate that such accommodations would present undue hardships and would therefore be unreasonable.”). An “undue hardship” is “an action requiring significant difficulty or expense.” *Id.* (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 12111(10)(A)). These inquiries are inherently fact specific. *Noll v. Int'l Bus. Machines Corp.*, 787 F.3d 89, 94 (2d Cir. 2015) (“The reasonableness of an employer's accommodation is a fact-specific question that often must be resolved by a factfinder.”); *Wernick v. Fed. Rsrv. Bank of N.Y.*, 91 F.3d 379, 385 (2d Cir. 1996) (“Whether or not something constitutes a reasonable accommodation is necessarily fact-specific. Therefore, determinations on this issue must be made on a case-by-case basis.”). An employer “must show special (typically case-specific) circumstances that demonstrate undue hardship in the particular circumstances.” *US Airways, Inc.*, 535 U.S. at 402.

The only evidence that National Grid provided to satisfy this burden is conclusory testimony that Laguerre could not work from home because the company did not possess the requisite technology at the time of her request. But “reasonable accommodation” may include “acquisition or modification of equipment or devices” and “other similar accommodations.” 42 U.S.C. § 12111(9)(B). National Grid did *not* state that the technology was unavailable or was unreasonably expensive, and it did not claim even to have investigated the feasibility of procuring such technology in response to Laguerre's request for accommodation. Nor did National Grid provide any evidence regarding the costs of acquiring technology that would enable Laguerre to work at home, much less an analysis to demonstrate that the cost of such an endeavor would exceed its benefits. Under our case law, it is incumbent upon the employer to provide a more robust defense of its position. *See, e.g., Borkowski*, 63 F.3d at 139 (“[W]hile the plaintiff could meet her burden of production by identifying an accommodation that facially achieves a rough proportionality between costs and benefits, an employer seeking to meet

its burden of persuasion on reasonable accommodation and undue hardship must undertake a more refined analysis.”).

*5 Thus, the reasonableness of Laguerre's accommodation request, and whether it would impose an undue hardship on National Grid, is a material fact in dispute and one best left to the factfinder on remand.⁵

5 Because we conclude that Laguerre has adduced sufficient evidence to defeat summary judgment and remand for the factfinder to determine whether Laguerre's accommodation request would have posed an undue burden on her employer, we do not address Laguerre's claim that National Grid failed to sufficiently engage in the interactive process in response to her accommodation request, leaving this issue open for further exploration on remand. *See McBride*, 583 F.3d at 99–101.

Additionally, because we reverse the court's dismissal of Laguerre's federal ADA claim, with respect to which the district court has original jurisdiction, we likewise reverse the court's dismissal of Laguerre's supplemental state law claims, permitting Laguerre to reassert these claims on remand. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

2. Laguerre's Motion to Reopen the Evidence Post-COVID-19

Laguerre contends that the district court abused its discretion by denying her motion to reopen the summary judgment record to permit the trial court to consider National Grid's prompt transition to remote work in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.⁶

6 We reject National Grid's assertion that this Court lacks jurisdiction to consider the district court's ruling on Laguerre's pre-judgment motion to reopen the summary judgment record because she did not specifically challenge the court's ruling on that motion in her notice of appeal. By challenging the final summary judgment order, Laguerre effectively challenged the interlocutory orders leading up to that decision because they merge with the judgment for purposes of appellate review. *See Yobo v. N.Y. State Facilities Dev. Corp.*, 13 F. App'x 41, 43 (2d Cir. 2001).

We review the district court's ruling under an “abuse of discretion” standard. *Wills v. Amerada Hess Corp.*, 379 F.3d

32, 41 (2d Cir. 2004). “A district court abuses its discretion when (1) its decision rests on an error of law ... or a clearly erroneous factual finding, or (2) its decision—though not necessarily the product of a legal error or a clearly erroneous factual finding—cannot be located within the range of permissible decisions.” *In re Fitch, Inc.*, 330 F.3d 104, 108 (2d Cir. 2003).

Here, the district court reasonably concluded that National Grid's post-pandemic actions were not relevant to the reasonableness of the requested accommodation at the time of Laguerre's pre-pandemic accommodation request. Therefore, we conclude that the district court did not abuse its discretion by denying Laguerre's motion to reopen the record.⁷

⁷ We likewise conclude that the district court acted within its discretion in striking Laguerre's Supplemental Post-Argument Memorandum, which was filed after oral argument on the summary judgment motion and which National

Grid moved to strike as a sur-reply. *See, e.g., Gladstone Ford v. N.Y.C. Transit Auth.*, 43 F. App'x 445, 449 (2d Cir. 2002) (holding district court's refusal to allow transit authority employee to supplement his opposition papers with sur-reply, after deadline for filing papers had passed on employer's motion for summary judgment, was not abuse of discretion).

* * *

*6 For the reasons set forth above, the district court's judgment is **AFFIRMED** regarding the dismissal of Laguerre's Section 504 claim, **REVERSED** regarding the dismissal of Laguerre's ADA, NYSHRL, and NYCHRL claims, and **REMANDED** to the district court for further proceedings consistent with this Order.

All Citations

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850 Fed.Appx. 17

This case was not selected for publication in West's Federal Reporter.

RULINGS BY SUMMARY ORDER DO NOT HAVE PRECEDENTIAL EFFECT. CITATION TO A SUMMARY ORDER FILED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2007, IS PERMITTED AND IS GOVERNED BY FEDERAL RULE OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE 32.1 AND THIS COURT'S LOCAL RULE 32.1.1. WHEN CITING A SUMMARY ORDER IN A DOCUMENT FILED WITH THIS COURT, A PARTY MUST CITE EITHER THE FEDERAL APPENDIX OR AN ELECTRONIC DATABASE (WITH THE NOTATION "SUMMARY ORDER"). A PARTY CITING A SUMMARY ORDER MUST SERVE A COPY OF IT ON ANY PARTY NOT REPRESENTED BY COUNSEL.

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit.

Travis Jarrett FRANTTI, Plaintiff-Appellant,

v.

State of NEW YORK, [Susan Knapp](#), Mary Beth Labate, Karen Davis, Karen Orcutt, Christopher Amado, Robert Mujica, Defendants-Appellees.

19-3999-cv

|

March 9, 2021

Synopsis

Background: Former state employee, who had severe gastrointestinal illness, brought action against employer alleging discrimination and retaliation under Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and discrimination under Rehabilitation Act. The United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, [David N. Hurd](#), J., [414 F.Supp.3d 257](#), granted summary judgment in favor of employer. Former employee appealed.

Holdings: The Court of Appeals held that:

[1] District Court did not abuse its discretion when it adopted employer's statement of undisputed material facts pursuant to local court rule;

[2] employee failed to make prima facie case of disability discrimination based on failure to accommodate;

[3] employee abandoned retaliation claim;

[4] email that employee sent requesting reassignment to different division did not constitute protected activity for purposes of his retaliation claim; and

[5] disability discrimination complaints filed by employee were not causally connected to adverse employment actions.

Affirmed.

Procedural Posture(s): On Appeal; Motion for Summary Judgment.

West Headnotes (5)

[1] **Federal Civil Procedure** 🔑 **Employees and Employment Discrimination, Actions Involving**
District Court did not abuse its discretion when it adopted employer's statement of undisputed material facts pursuant to local court rule, on motion for summary judgment on claims by former state employee alleging discrimination and retaliation under ADA and discrimination under Rehabilitation Act; former employee failed to properly oppose employer's statement, and District Court reviewed summary judgment record and found statement to be properly supported. Rehabilitation Act of 1973 § 504, [29 U.S.C.A. § 794](#); Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 § 2, [42 U.S.C.A. § 12101 et seq.](#); U.S. Dist. Ct. Rules N.D.N.Y., Rule 7.1(a)(3).

[2] **Civil Rights** 🔑 **Particular cases**

Former state employee failed to make prima facie case of disability discrimination under ADA and Rehabilitation Act based on failure to accommodate, since suggested accommodation in form of being allowed to work remotely from home or alternative work schedule was not reasonable, given that employee's job required him to perform involved analysis on complex, collaborative projects that unfolded over long periods of time that involved communicating with co-workers and other parties, and employee's gastrointestinal illness

was so severe that he could not work with regularity, even with suggested accommodation. Rehabilitation Act of 1973 § 504, 29 U.S.C.A. § 794; Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 § 102, 42 U.S.C.A. § 12112(b)(5)(A).

3 Cases that cite this headnote

[3] **Federal Civil Procedure** ➡ Matters considered

Former state employee abandoned retaliation claim against employer under ADA, where he did not brief retaliation claim in opposition to employer's motion for summary judgment. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 § 2, 42 U.S.C.A. § 12101 et seq.

2 Cases that cite this headnote

[4] **Civil Rights** ➡ Activities protected
Public Employment ➡ Protected activities
States ➡ Appointment or employment and tenure of agents and employees in general

Email that state employee, who had severe gastrointestinal illness, sent requesting reassignment to different division did not constitute protected activity for purposes of his retaliation claim against employer under ADA; email did not contain any complaints of disability discrimination or requests for accommodations. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 § 2, 42 U.S.C.A. § 12101 et seq.

3 Cases that cite this headnote

[5] **Civil Rights** ➡ Causal connection; temporal proximity

Public Employment ➡ Causal connection; temporal proximity

States ➡ Appointment or employment and tenure of agents and employees in general

Disability discrimination complaints filed by state employee, who had severe gastrointestinal illness, were not causally connected to denial of salary increase, below-expectations performance evaluation, and docking of pay following undocumented work absences, precluding his

retaliation claim against employer under ADA; employer applied same absence and tardiness policies to employee before and after his complaints. Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 § 2, 42 U.S.C.A. § 12101 et seq.

1 Cases that cite this headnote

*18 Appeal from a judgment of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York ([David N. Hurd](#), Judge).

UPON DUE CONSIDERATION, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that the judgment of the District Court entered on October 30, 2019 is **AFFIRMED**.

Attorneys and Law Firms

FOR PLAINTIFF-APPELLANT: [Allen A. Shoikhetbrod](#), Tully Rinckey, PLLC, Albany, NY.

FOR DEFENDANTS-APPELLEES: [Joseph M. Spadola](#), Assistant Solicitor General ([Barbara D. Underwood](#), Solicitor General; [Andrea Oser](#), Deputy Solicitor General; on the brief), for Letitia James, Attorney General for the State of New York, Albany, NY.

PRESENT: [José A. Cabranes](#), [Reena Raggi](#), Circuit Judges, [Lewis A. Kaplan](#), District Judge. *

* Judge Lewis A. Kaplan, of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, sitting by designation.

SUMMARY ORDER

Travis Frantti ("Frantti") sued his former employer, the State of New York, and various employees and officials at the State Division of Budget and the Division of Criminal Justice Services (jointly, "New York"), alleging discrimination and retaliation under Titles I and V of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), *see* 42 U.S.C. § 12101 et seq., and discrimination under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act, *see* 29 U.S.C. § 794. The District Court granted summary judgment to New York because, (1) as to Frantti's discrimination claim, no reasonable accommodation would

have enabled him to perform the essential functions of his job; and, (2) as to Frantti's retaliation claim, he failed to oppose *19 New York's motion for summary judgment, and, in any event, there was no record evidence that New York had taken an "adverse action" against him. We assume the parties' familiarity with the underlying facts, the procedural history of the case, and the issues on appeal.

We review a grant of summary judgment de novo. *See Beckford v. Portuondo*, 234 F.3d 128, 130 (2d Cir. 2000). In doing so, we "view the record in the light most favorable [to the non-moving party]." *Jackson v. Fed. Express*, 766 F.3d 189, 192 (2d Cir. 2014). "Summary judgment may be granted only if there is no genuine issue of material fact to be tried and the moving party is therefore entitled to judgment as a matter of law." *Winter v. United States*, 196 F.3d 339, 346 (2d Cir. 1999) (citing Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(a)).

A. Local Rule 7.1(a)(3)

[1] On appeal, Frantti argues that the District Court abused its discretion when it adopted New York's statement of undisputed material facts as true when Frantti, represented by counsel, "failed to properly oppose the statement ... in accordance with Local Rule 7.1(a)(3)." SPA 43. That rule states, in relevant part, "The opposing party shall file a response to the [movant's] Statement of Material Facts." N.D.N.Y. R. 7.1(a)(3) (2019). The rule also warns that "[t]he Court shall deem admitted any properly supported facts set forth in the Statement of Material Facts that the opposing party does not specifically controvert." *Id.* (emphasis in original). But we have held that district courts have "considerable latitude [to] fashion[] rules that will assist them in determining whether summary judgment is appropriate." *Amnesty America v. Town of West Hartford*, 288 F.3d 467, 471 (2d Cir. 2002). Such rules serve the interests of judicial economy, "streamlin[ing] the consideration of summary judgment motions by freeing district courts from the need to hunt through voluminous records without guidance from the parties." *Holtz v. Rockefeller & Co., Inc.*, 258 F.3d 62, 74 (2d Cir. 2001). While "[r]eliance on a party's statement of undisputed facts may not be warranted where those facts are unsupported by the record," *N.Y. State Teamsters Conf. Pension and Ret. Fund v. Express Servs., Inc.*, 426 F.3d 640, 649 (2d Cir. 2005), the District Court here undertook its own thorough review of the summary judgment record and found the defendants' summary judgment filing to be "properly supported," SPA 45. Accordingly, we cannot find that the

District Court abused its discretion when it adopted New York's statement of undisputed material facts.

B. Disability Discrimination Claim

In employment discrimination cases, "the plaintiff has the burden of proving by the preponderance of the evidence a prima facie case of discrimination." *Texas Dep't of Cmty. Affs. v. Burdine*, 450 U.S. 248, 252–53, 101 S.Ct. 1089, 67 L.Ed.2d 207 (1981). ADA and Rehabilitation Act claims are governed under the familiar burden-shifting analysis set forth in *McDonnell Douglas Corp. v. Green*, 411 U.S. 792, 93 S.Ct. 1817, 36 L.Ed.2d 668 (1973). Both the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act require employers to make "reasonable accommodations to the known physical or mental limitations of an otherwise qualified individual." *McBride v. BIC Consumer Prods. Mfg. Co.*, 583 F.3d 92, 96 (2d Cir. 2009) (quoting 42 U.S.C. § 12112(b)(5)(A)). To establish a prima facie case for failure to accommodate, a plaintiff must show (1) he is a "person with a disability;" (2) "an employer covered by the statute had notice of his disability;" (3) "with reasonable accommodation, [he] could perform the essential functions of the job;" and (4) "the employer ... refused to make such accommodations." *Id.* at 97.

*20 Not all accommodations are reasonable, however. As the quoted language indicates, an accommodation "is not reasonable if it, in essence, requires an employer to eliminate an essential function of a job." *Rodal v. Anesthesia Grp. of Onondaga, P.C.*, 369 F.3d 113, 120 (2d Cir. 2004). "Although the term 'essential functions' is not defined by the ADA, regulations promulgated by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ... indicate that it encompasses 'the fundamental job duties of the employment position.'" *McBride*, 583 F.3d at 98 (quoting 29 C.F.R. § 1630(2)(n)(1)). "In approaching this inquiry, a court must give considerable deference to an employer's judgment regarding what functions are essential for service in a particular position." *Shannon v. New York City Transit Auth.*, 332 F.3d 95, 100 (2d Cir. 2003) (internal quotation marks and alterations omitted). It may also consider as evidence "written job descriptions, the amount of time spent on the job performing the function, and the consequences of not requiring the plaintiff to perform the function." *Rodal*, 369 F.3d at 120–21.

[2] Assuming that Frantti has established that (1) he has a disability and (2) New York had notice of his disability,

our review of the record reveals that Frantti has not raised a genuine issue of material fact with respect to his ability to perform the essential functions of his job even with reasonable accommodations. In his brief, Frantti identifies as reasonable accommodations being allowed to work remotely from home or an alternative work schedule. Appellant's Br. at 42-45. But, as the District Court noted, the undisputed evidence indicated that Frantti's job required him "to perform involved analysis on complex, collaborative projects that unfolded over long periods of time." SPA 49 (internal quotation marks omitted). He also needed to be "in the office and available on a consistent basis, for assignments" and to communicate with co-workers and other parties. *Id.* His employer, the Division of Criminal Justice Services, could not technically accommodate remote work—quaint as that may seem to us now during this extraordinary era of pandemic-necessitated remote work. Moreover, record evidence of Frantti's extensive absences from work and his incapacitation even at home, indicates that his gastrointestinal illness was so severe that he could not work with regularity, even with his suggested accommodations.

Finally, we can find no evidence in the record that Frantti requested these accommodations from his employer. We have held that "it is the responsibility of the individual with a disability to inform the employer that an accommodation is needed." *Costabile v. N.Y.C. Health & Hosps. Corp.*, 951 F.3d 77, 81 (2d Cir. 2020). In his brief, Frantti points to an email he sent to Human Resources "to explore the possibility of a modified work schedule," but he identifies nothing in the record showing that he followed up after Human Resources directed him to online information about New York's policies and provided him with a copy of the application. Appellant's Br. at 29. Later, after Frantti identified the psychological root of his gastrointestinal symptoms, he resigned instead of seeking accommodations. Accordingly, Frantti has also failed to raise a genuine issue of material fact with respect to whether New York "refused" to make accommodations. *McBride*, 583 F.3d at 97.

C. Retaliation

Finally, Frantti argues both that he did not abandon any retaliation claim before the District Court and that he established a *prima facie* case of retaliation. We disagree with respect to both arguments.

[3] First, Frantti did not brief his retaliation claim in opposition to New York's motion for summary judgment. "[I]t is a *21 well-established rule that an appellate court will not consider an issue raised for the first time on appeal." *Greene v. United States*, 13 F.3d 577, 586 (2d Cir. 1994). While we may exercise our discretion to consider forfeited arguments, the circumstances "normally do not militate in favor of an exercise of discretion to address new arguments on appeal where those arguments were available to the parties below and they proffer no reason for their failure to raise the arguments below." *Bogle-Assegai v. Connecticut*, 470 F.3d 498, 504 (2d Cir. 2006) (quotation marks and alterations omitted).

But even if we were to consider Frantti's retaliation claim, it would fail. Like discrimination claims, retaliation claims are analyzed using the *McDonnell Douglas* burden-shifting framework. *Lovejoy-Wilson v. NOCO Motor Fuel, Inc.*, 263 F.3d 208, 223 (2d Cir. 2001). To establish a *prima facie* case of retaliation, Frantti must show that: "(1) he engaged in an activity protected by the ADA; (2) the employer was aware of this activity; (3) the employer took adverse employment action against him; and (4) a causal connection exists between the alleged adverse action and the protected activity." *Treglia v. Town of Manlius*, 313 F.3d 713, 719 (2d Cir. 2002). Once a plaintiff establishes a *prima facie* case, the burden then shifts to the defendant to articulate a legitimate non-retaliatory reason for the challenged employment action. If the defendant meets the burden, the plaintiff must adduce evidence "that would be sufficient to permit a rational factfinder to conclude that the employer's explanation is merely a pretext for impermissible retaliation." *Id.* at 721.

[4] [5] In support of his retaliation claim, Frantti cites as an example of protected activity a January 2014 email he sent seeking reassignment to the Division of Budget. The email does not constitute a "protected" activity, however, because Frantti there neither complains of discrimination nor seeks an accommodation. *See, e.g., id.* at 720 ("[A]ttempts to assert [] rights against discrimination are protected activities"); *Weixel v. Bd. of Educ. of City of N.Y.*, 287 F.3d 138, 149 (2d Cir. 2002) ("[S]eeking reasonable accommodation ... constitutes protected activity under Section 504/ADA."). Because the January 2014 email was not a protected activity, the two adverse actions Frantti cites—a "disciplinary meeting" in January 2014 and Frantti's placement on "documentation status" in March 2014—cannot support his claim because the "causal connection needed for a proof of retaliation claim" requires "showing that the protected activity was ... followed in time by the adverse action." *Cifra v. G.E. Co.*,

252 F.3d 205, 217 (2d Cir. 2001) (quotation marks omitted) (emphasis added). Frantti also identifies discrimination complaints that he filed from May to September 2015 as protected activities. There is no triable issue, however, regarding whether the adverse actions Frantti complains of from 2015—including (1) the denial of his “General Salary Increase and Performance Advance,” (2) his “below-expectations performance evaluation,” and (3) the docking of his pay following undocumented work absences—are causally connected to these 2015 complaints. As the District Court correctly observed, Frantti’s employer applied the same absence and tardiness policies to him before and after his 2015 complaints. Moreover, “[w]here timing is the only basis for a claim of retaliation, and gradual adverse job actions began well before the plaintiff had ever engaged in any protected activity, an inference of retaliation does not arise.” *Slattery v. Swiss Reins. Am. Corp.*, 248 F.3d 87, 95 (2d Cir. 2001) (rejecting retaliation claim where allegedly adverse

actions “were both part, and the ultimate product, of an extensive period of progressive discipline, which began ... a full five months prior to [plaintiff’s] filing *22 of the EEOC charges” (quotation marks and emphasis omitted)). Accordingly, Frantti has also failed to raise a genuine issue of material fact as to his retaliation claim.

CONCLUSION

We have reviewed all of the arguments raised by Frantti on appeal and find them to be without merit. For the foregoing reasons, we **AFFIRM** the October 30, 2020 judgment of the District Court.

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United States District Court, S.D. New York.

Gabino GENAO, Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF NEW YORK; C.O. Marsha Lynch;
C.O. Drew Williams; C.O. Anthony Morales
Jr.; Capt. Phillips; C.O. Kristina Ford, RHU
DR. Ho; and Capt. Keisha Lemon, Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION NO.: 20 Civ. 6507 (PGG) (SLC)

|

Signed 04/14/2022

Attorneys and Law Firms

Gabino Genao, E. Elmhurst, NY, Pro Se.

Mostafa Khairy, New York City Law Department, New York,
NY, for Defendants.

ORDER

SARAH L. CAVE, United States Magistrate Judge:

I. INTRODUCTION

*1 Before the Court are: (i) a request by pro se Plaintiff Gabino Genao for the appointment of pro bono counsel (ECF No. 73 (the “Application”)); and (ii) Defendants’ letter-motion to compel Mr. Genao’s response to Defendants’ First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents (ECF No. 77 (the “Motion to Compel”)).¹ For the reasons below, the Application is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE, and the Motion to Compel is GRANTED, to the extent that the Court directs Mr. Genao to respond by **Friday, April 29, 2022**.

¹ Defendants refers collectively to the City of New York (“City”), Correction Officers (“CO”) Marsha Lynch, Drew Williams, Anthony Morales Jr., and Kristina Ford, Captains Philips and Keisha Lemon, and “Dr. Ho.” (ECF No. 46).

II. BACKGROUND

A. Factual Background

Mr. Genao is a pretrial detainee incarcerated at the North Infirmity Command Facility operated by the New York City Department of Correction (“DOC”) at Rikers Island. (ECF No. 39). He asserts claims under [42 U.S.C. § 1983](#) (“[Section 1983](#)”) alleging that Defendants violated his federal constitutional rights. (ECF No. 46 (the “Amended Complaint”). In the Amended Complaint, he alleges, *inter alia*, that on October 25, 2018, while he was detained in the George R. Vierno Center (“GRVC”), several DOC officers wrongfully caused him to be transferred to a different housing area, “deliberately plac[ing] [him] in a dangerous situation.” (ECF No. 46 at ¶ 6). As a result, Mr. Genao claims he “had to cause a disruption in order to leave housing area safely” and “got into an altercation with the inmate closest to [him].” (*Id.*) Mr. Genao states that after this incident he was “wrongly placed ... in [Punitive Segregation], [Enhanced Restraint Housing] and [Enhanced Supervision Housing] for a total of 200 days.” (*Id.* at ¶ 15). He further alleges that Dr. Ho was deliberately indifferent “to [Mr. Genao’s] mental health status and long history of suicidal acts[.]” (*Id.* at ¶ 17). He seeks monetary damages and declaratory relief. (*Id.* at 14).

B. Procedural Background

On August 13, 2020, Mr. Genao commenced this action against the City and DOC staff.² (ECF No. 1). On September 3, 2020, Mr. Genao filed an application to proceed in forma pauperis (“IFP”), in which he declared he has only \$0.26 “in cash or in a checking, savings, or inmate account[.]” (ECF No. 5). On September 21, 2020, the Honorable Colleen McMahon granted Mr. Genao’s IFP application. (ECF No. 6). On October 15, 2020, the Honorable Paul G. Gardephe³ issued an Order referring the case to me for General Pretrial Supervision. (ECF No. 11). On October 21, 2020, the Court issued an Order of Service directing that: (i) Defendants City, Williams, Lynch, Morales, Ford, Lemon, Phillips, and the Warden of GRVC, waive service of summons pursuant to [Fed. R. Civ. P. 4\(d\)](#); and (ii) specifying that [Local Civil Rule 33.2](#) applies to this action. (ECF No. 13).

² In addition to the City, the Complaint named Captain Lemon and COs Williams, Lynch, Morales, and Ford, although Mr. Genao omitted their first names. (ECF No. 1 at 1). Mr. Genao also

named “GRVC Warden Jane/John Doe.” (*Id.*) In the Amended Complaint, Mr. Genao dropped “GRVC Warden Jane/John Doe” and added Dr. Ho, whose first name is omitted. (EF No. 46 at 1). On August 12, 2021 Dr. Ho's waiver of service was returned unexecuted. (ECF No. 58).

3 On October 14, 2020, this case was reassigned to Judge Gardephe. (*See* ECF min. entry Oct. 14, 2020).

*2 On March 8, 2021, the Court directed Mr. Genao to file a letter-motion requesting leave to amend the complaint, along with the proposed amended complaint. (ECF No. 31). On May 11, 2021, Mr. Genao filed an amended complaint. (ECF No. 46 (the “Amended Complaint”). On June 25, 2021, the City and CO Ford filed an Answer to the Amended Complaint. (ECF No. 51). On July 22, 2021, the Court (i) directed COs Lynch, Williams, and Morales, Captains Phillips and Lemon, and Dr. Ho to waive service of summons pursuant to *Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(d)*, and (ii) set April 15, 2022 as the deadline to complete fact discovery. (ECF No. 54). On October 15, 2021, COs Williams, Lynch, and Morales, and Captain Lemon filed an Answer to the Amended Complaint. (ECF No. 61). On November 15, 2021, Captain Phillips filed an Answer to the Amended Complaint. (ECF No. 62).

On January 27, 2022, Mr. Genao filed the Application. (ECF No. 73). On March 2, 2022, the Court extended the fact discovery deadline to May 16, 2022. (ECF No. 76). On March 10, 2022 Defendants filed the Motion to Compel, claiming that Mr. Genao failed to serve responses to Defendants' First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for Production of Documents (the “Discovery Demands”) by the December 20, 2021 deadline to do so. (ECF No. 77). Defendants request an order compelling Mr. Genao to respond to the Discovery Demands by a date certain, and warning Mr. Genao that his case may be dismissed for failure to prosecute. (*Id.* at 2–3).

On March 11, 2022, the Court directed Mr. Genao to respond to the Motion to Compel by March 18, 2022. (ECF No. 78). To date, Mr. Genao has not done so.

III. DISCUSSION

A. The Application

1. Legal Standard

Pursuant to Supreme Court and Second Circuit precedent, the Court must liberally construe *pro se* pleadings. *Erickson v. Pardus*, 551 U.S. 89, 94 (2007); *Harris v. Mills*, 572 F.3d 66, 72 (2d Cir. 2009); *Triestman v. Fed. Bureau of Prisons*, 470 F.3d 471, 474–75 (2d Cir. 2006).

Litigants unable to pay for counsel do not have a constitutional right to counsel in civil actions. *Davila v. Doar*, No. 07 Civ. 5767 (SHS) (DF), 2008 WL 4695004, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Oct. 22, 2008). Even if a court does believe that a litigant should have free counsel, under the IFP statute, a court has no authority to “appoint” counsel, but instead may only “request” that an attorney volunteer to represent a litigant. *Mallard v. U.S. Dist. Ct. for the S. Dist. of Iowa*, 490 U.S. 296, 301–10 (1989); 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1); 28 U.S.C.A. § 1915 (“The court may request an attorney to represent any person unable to afford counsel.”) (emphasis added).

Moreover, for the good of the public and because courts do not have funds to pay counsel in civil matters, courts must request the services of *pro bono* counsel sparingly and preserve the “precious commodity” of volunteer-lawyer time for those litigants whose causes are truly deserving. *Cooper v. A. Sargenti Co.*, 877 F.2d 170, 172–73 (2d Cir. 1989). The Court may grant *pro bono* counsel to a person who cannot afford one if his or her “position seems likely to be one of substance.” *Hendricks v. Coughlin*, 114 F.3d 390, 392 (2d Cir. 1997) (citation omitted).

The Court must consider “the merits of plaintiff's case, the plaintiff's ability to pay for private counsel, [plaintiff's] efforts to obtain a lawyer, the availability of counsel, and the plaintiff's ability to gather the facts and deal with the issues if unassisted by counsel.” *Cooper*, 877 F.2d at 172 (2d Cir. 1989); *see Hodge v. Police Officers*, 802 F.2d 58, 60–62 (2d Cir. 1986) (noting that the Court should consider the litigant's ability to investigate the facts, need for cross-examination, complexity of the issues, and any special reason why appointment of counsel would more likely lead to a just determination). Of these, “[t]he factor which command[s] the most attention [is] ... the merits.” *Cooper*, 877 F.2d at 172. As noted fifteen years ago by the Second Circuit:

*3 Courts do not perform a useful service if they appoint a volunteer lawyer to a case which a private lawyer would not take if it were brought to his or her attention. Nor do courts

perform a socially justified function when they request the services of a volunteer lawyer for a meritless case that no lawyer would take were the plaintiff not indigent.

Cooper, 877 F.2d at 174. Accordingly, the Second Circuit has stated that “counsel is often unwarranted where the [pro se litigant’s] chances of success are extremely slim, and advised that a district judge should determine whether the pro se litigant’s position seems likely to be of substance, or showed some chance of success.” Ferrelli v. River Manor Health Care Ctr., 323 F.3d 196, 204 (2d Cir. 2003) (internal citation omitted). It is important that “[pro se] litigants seeking appointed counsel [] first pass the test of likely merit.” Id. (internal citation omitted). Although the Court should not appoint counsel “indiscriminately,” a plaintiff need not demonstrate that her claims would survive a motion to dismiss or for summary judgment, but need only satisfy a “threshold showing of merit.” Hendricks, 114 F.3d at 394.

2. Analysis

Based on Mr. Genao’s IFP status (see ECF No. 6), the Court concludes that Mr. Genao is unable to pay for private counsel. The Court cannot, however, conclude from the information set forth in the Application that Mr. Genao has made the efforts necessary to demonstrate that he is “unable to obtain counsel.” Hodge, 802 F.2d at 61. In the Application, Mr. Genao argues he should be appointed pro bono counsel because this is “a factually complex case[,]” he “has no ability to investigate the facts[,]” and “as a segregation inmate, has extremely limited access to the law library.” (ECF No. 73 at 1–4). Mr. Genao does not explain any specific efforts he has undertaken to obtain counsel, the number of attorneys, if any, he has attempted to contact, or why he cannot litigate the case without counsel. (ECF No. 73). Rather, Mr. Genao points only to “the factual complexity” of the case and his lack “of ability to investigate the facts.” (Id.) As a result, he has not yet demonstrated the efforts necessary to justify the Court seeking out a volunteer attorney on his behalf. See McCray v. Lee, No. 16 Civ. 1730 (KMK), 2020 WL 4229907, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. July 23, 2020) (“Plaintiff mentions no efforts whatsoever to obtain counsel. This failure ... is determinative.”) (internal citation omitted); see also Hatches v. Cipollini, No. 17 Civ. 6053 (PMH), 2020 WL 8620027, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Sep. 22, 2020) (“Plaintiff does not provide any information concerning

his efforts to find counsel on his own nor does he explain why he cannot litigate the case without counsel”).

Even if Mr. Genao had shown that he was unsuccessful in locating counsel on his own, the Court cannot conclude at this stage of the case that he has met the merits threshold. Mr. Genao alleges that the Defendants violated his Due Process rights while he was detained at GRVC. (ECF No. 46). Unlike sentenced inmates, pretrial detainees have a liberty interest in not being placed in administrative segregation. See Jones v. N.Y.C. Dep’t of Corr., No. 21 Civ. 2145 (LTS), 2021 WL 1535381, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Ap 19, 2021) (citing Benjamin v. Fraser, 264 F.3d 175, 190). The “detainee’s liberty interest in freedom from restraint is highly qualified and must be balanced against the state’s [purpose] for restraining that liberty.” Benjamin, 264 F.3d at 188 (2d Cir. 2001). The process that is due “turns on whether the conditions were imposed for punitive or administrative reasons.” Meggison v. Stukes, No. 21 Civ. 10689 (LTS), 2022 WL 596367, at *3 (S.D.N.Y. Feb. 28, 2022).

*4 The Court concludes that it is still too early in this action to “determine whether [Mr. Genao]’s claim ‘is likely to be of substance.’ ” Pearson v. Gesner, 21 Civ. 5670 (PMH), 2021 WL 4949221 at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Sep. 20, 2021) (quoting Hodge, 802 F.2d at 61–62). This action is still in its early stages, and “it is difficult to determine from the allegations in the [Amended] Complaint alone whether [Mr. Genao] has some chance of success.” Kouakou v. Fideliscare – NY, No. 11 Civ. 6714 (RJS) (DCF), 2012 WL 13210270 at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 8, 2012).

Accordingly, the Court denies the Application without prejudice. Mr. Genao may renew his request for the appointment of pro bono counsel if he can demonstrate that he has attempted to find counsel on his own and when the Court is better able to determine whether he is likely to have some chance of success on his claims.

Mr. Genao is advised that he may seek assistance from the New York Legal Assistance Group (“NYLAG”). Additional information can be found online at nylag.org/pro-se-clinic; by calling 212-659-6190; or by emailing info@nylag.org. In addition, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York has a Pro Se Intake Unit with information to assist individuals who are representing themselves in the Southern District without the assistance of an attorney. Additional information can be found online at nysd.uscourts.gov/prose or by calling at 212-805-0175.

B. Response to Motion to Compel

Defendants represent that Mr. Genao's response to the Discovery Demands was due by December 20, 2021. (ECF No. 77 at 2). The Court notes that it has already extended the fact discovery deadline in order to accommodate Mr. Genao (ECF No. 76), and that Mr. Genao failed to comply with the Court's directive to respond to the Motion by March 18, 2022. (ECF No. 78). Given his pro se status, to the extent Mr. Genao's response to the Discovery Demands remains outstanding, the Court EXTENDS his deadline, nunc pro tunc, to **Friday, April 29, 2022**. Further extensions of this deadline are unlikely to be granted.

The Court cautions Mr. Genao that notwithstanding his pro se status, he must comply with the Court's discovery orders. A persistent failure to comply with the Court's discovery orders may result in sanctions, up to and including dismissal with prejudice of his claims. See Valentine v. Museum of Mod. Art, 29 F.3d 47 (2d Cir. 1994) (collecting cases, and affirming dismissal of pro se litigant's action for failure to comply with discovery orders in accordance with Fed. R.

Civ. P. 37(b)(2)); Griffith v. Stewart, No. 10-CV-6066 (BMC) (LB), 2011 WL 6780903, at *2–3 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 10, 2011) (recommending dismissal after pro se litigant “missed four deadlines to respond to discovery requests and failed to abide by a [c]ourt order directing him to produce his responses”), adopted by 2011 WL 6812567 (E.D.N.Y. Dec. 27, 2011).

IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above, the Application is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE and Defendants' Motion to Compel is GRANTED to the extent that Mr. Genao must serve his response to Defendants' Discovery Demands by **Friday, April 29, 2022**. The Clerk of Court is respectfully directed to close ECF Nos. 73 and 77, and to mail a copy of this Order to Mr. Genao at the address below.

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